THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
AT THE FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET
Post Office—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Served by Carrier (per week)..... 15 Cents.
Remitted by Mail (per year)..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1870. NO. 48.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE PRUSSIANS ADVANCING.

Another Manifesto Promised.

The Baden Cavalry Occupy Nantes.

Heavy Cannonading at Thionville.

The Strength of the French Army in and Out of Paris.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

The French Cross the Loire.

German Parliament to Meet at Strasburg.

ENGLAND.

Another Manifesto—An Immediate Election Demanded—The Germans Advancing.

LONDON, November 9.—The Tours Government promises to issue a manifesto shortly, explaining the cause of the rupture of the peace negotiations at Versailles.

The *Gazette de France* demands an immediate election, for the purpose of putting an end to the arbitrary rule of the Provisional Government.

The *Moniteur* mentions five military executions, on Saturday last, through the influences of the Reds, at Lyons and Marseilles.

Advices from Lyons state that the Germans are advancing by the valley of the Ouche, to occupy Cosnon and the line to Nevers.

The Baden cavalry have occupied Nantes.

There are twenty thousand German troops at Langres, with sixty pieces of field artillery. The citizens of the town have been forced to contribute half a million francs as security for the behavior of the inhabitants.

A barricade committee has been formed by the Paris Communists, and the latter have recently received fifty thousand Remington rifles. Vast quantities of cartridges and a large number of cattle have been collected in anticipation of a siege.

Heavy Cannonading at Thionville.

LONDON, November 8.—A dispatch from Arlon states that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Thionville Saturday and Sunday. It is supposed a battle is taking place. The Prussians in front of Paris have trained hawks to capture the carrier pigeons sent out of Paris with dispatches.

Slight Skirmish.

VERSAILLES, November 9, via LONDON.—On Monday a detachment of the Ninth Prussian Infantry encountered a body of uniformed Mobiles at Bretaray, between Boulogne and Chaumont. The French lost seventy killed and wounded forty prisoners. The Germans had two killed, wounded. The Prussian forces have occupied Mont Billerard without meeting any resistance, and placed it in a state of defense as an accessory to the seige of Belfort.

Strength of the French Army in and Outside of Paris—Prince Frederick Charles's Army.

LONDON, November 9.—A correspondent of the *World*, writing from Versailles on the 7th, gives the following comprehensive review of the present situation and prospects of both belligerents: At Paris General Trochu has 230,000 men fit for offensive service in the field. Paris is absolutely impregnable to attack, and can be conquered only by starvation. There is an abundance of food in Paris, sufficient to last two months longer. There are six armies outside of Paris, numbering 400,000 effective and well armed men, in the field, besides numerous detachments of finished troops. The total number of irregular troops are the army of the Loire, Gen. Palidene, 120,000 men; the army of the West, General Keratry, 50,000 men; the army of the North, General Bourbaki, 65,000 men; the army of the Vosges, General Cambriels, 45,000 men; the army of the Rhine, General Michel, 10,000 men, and the army of the Vosges, General Cambriels, 45,000 men. All these are well supplied with everything save artillery. Even this deficiency is rapidly being remedied. The army of the west has fifty-five breech-loading field pieces, and at no previous time has the deficiency in army provisions, ammunitions, clothing or horses existed. The army of the west continues to suffer greatly from sickness, while no considerable increase is seen in the recent morning report of the condition of the army showed an average of three hundred and fifty sick per day. The effective force, with a nominal strength of one thousand, No more reinforcements can arrive from Germany. The last contingents were nearly all boys under 19, who are now on the way. The former reports concerning the disorganization of the army of Prince Frederick Charles were incorrect. His Tenth remains intact. The Ninth is reinforced by the corps remaining at Metz; the First is at Lille; the Third at Troyes, and the Second and Ninth are on the Loire.

Something on a Large Scale Expected—The Bombardment of Paris.

Special to the Herald.

LONDON, November 9.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Versailles, on the 5th inst., writes as follows: News has reached us to day, creating great excitement, and leads to the feeling that something on a large scale may be expected shortly with regard to the manner it is to be being made. Reports from the south of France are of an extraordinary nature. Effective departments have absolutely seceded from the rest of France, and are now at war with Algiers are engaged in the organization of a separate government.

The firing from Fort Valerien, has been increased of late. The last two days have been quite fearless. Two balloons from Paris passed over to-day, going in the direction of Nevers, nearly an hour low enough for the passenger car to be visible.

The bombardment of Paris is expected speedily, and everything is pointing in the direction of the present attack. The forts in all probability be part of the line between the Seine where it enters Paris and the Seine where it leaves between Choisy-le-Roi, Villeneuve St. Georges and Montgeron. The whole five are connected by rifle pits, adding greatly to the defensive powers of the city, but offering insurmountable obstacles to the enemy's sorties. Fronting them is the country occupied by the German forces, with their guns and affording a cover for field artillery, with loop-holed walls in every direction from which rifle fire can command bullets that will reach the Tuileries, St. Cloud and Versailles. Even the Fort of Valerien, the battery these might be silenced by the besiegers can occupy the attention of Valerien from many of their guns.

Heavy streams of guns and provisions continue to flow in here, according to present appearances all France will soon be covered for provisions.

The French Army Cross the Loire.

LONDON, November 9.—The French army has crossed the Loire, and is now on the north bank. A letter from Paris states that twenty-five mammoth Krupp guns are visible from the Paris Observatory, but none have yet been fired.

Gladstone on the War.

Special to the World.

LONDON, November 9.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast to "Her Majesty's Minister," referred to the war, which he affirmed had in three months effected more bloodshed than in any year of the war in the history of civilization. As to the efforts of Her Majesty's government to discourage the contest, he could say that they had not succeeded it was impossible for them to succeed. There was no great cause for joy in the dissatisfaction that England's impartiality had excited on one side or the other.

FRANCE.

Arrived by Balloon.

TOURS, November 9.—Another balloon arrived here last evening by a balloon from Paris.

News of French Movements Withheld by the Government.

LILLE, November 8.—The Department of Nord has issued a loan for defensive purposes.

TOURS, November 9.—The Government continues to withhold all news of the movements of the French armies, and the people are loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction. Military men, however, seem quite confident.

A number of Prussian prisoners marched through Tours to-day.

Advices from Paris of the 6th are received. The Government is making unprecedented and vigorous measures for the preservation of public order and additional arrests have been made. The first regiment of National Guards organized for active service made a military promenade on the Boulevards this afternoon. It went as far as Asnervilliers and returned without meeting the enemy.

Forts Aleriea, Rosny and Nogent, by the rapidity and precision of their fire, prevent the enemy from establishing any advanced works within range of their guns. Earthworks are thrown up by the besiegers in the night, but are destroyed by the fire of Forts Issy and Vanvres the day. It is said the government at Tours contemplates a new plebiscite for the ratification of their powers.

Rochefort, it is understood, resigned in disgust at the insults he received in the Assembly, in whose cause he made so many sacrifices.

An Account of Thiers's Mission to Paris and Versailles.

TOURS, November 9.—The following account of Thiers's mission to Paris and Versailles is given on the best authority: Thiers was first notified that permission had been given for his passage through the Prussian lines to Paris by a dispatch from Count Von de Bnan, at Orleans. He immediately left Tours for Orleans, whence he traveled to Parisin a carriage driven by heavy Prussian artillery horses.

His progress was necessarily slow, and he expected shortly would greatly delay the condition of the roads, which had been cut and otherwise obstructed in many places. The country was devastated, and nothing was to be had.

On reaching Versailles, Thiers was obliged to wait after hours for a pass, and on the day it was obtained, he went to Paris without seeing Bismarck or any other Prussian dignitaries, though he was constantly waited on by army officers. Having consulted with the government at Paris, he returned to Versailles, where he was received by Bismarck and had one or two interviews with him daily during his stay. On the question of negotiating Paris Bismarck represented that the King was inflexible. As to the elections in Alsace and Lorraine, the King did not want electoral activations there, but the Constituent Assembly itself could appoint as deputies citizens deemed worthy to represent those provinces, to which proceeding the King might be induced to consent. During the conversation on this point, the Prussian Minister carefully observed that if elections were allowed in the occupied Departments, they would be conducted as those recently held there. On the morning of the 6th Fabers received the final decision of Prussia. He then met by appointment Jules Favre and General Ducrot, at the Bridge of Sevres, informed them of the Prussian terms, and they went back to Paris, Thiers awaiting their return at Sevres. As soon as they had committed their colleges, they returned and stated that they had resolved to refuse the armistice because it did not concede the revictualing of Paris. The resolution was communicated to Count Bismarck and the negotiations were broken off. It is reported to be the opinion of Thiers that the Prussians have renounced their intention of bombarding Paris, fearing the universal condemnation of the civilized nations, but they will make attacks in force and will probably shell the forts.

Thiers praises highly the conduct of Marshall Bazaine Impanding, Bishop of Orleans, who remains in the city and is unremitting in its efforts to mitigate the severity of the enemy.

Prussian Reinforcements Arriving.

VERSAILLES, November 9, noon.—Seven prisoners, captured from balloons, have been sent to fortresses in Germany. It is said the papers found on them seriously compromise the members of the corps diplomatique stationed here, whose honor had been trusted.

The fourth Prussian division has arrived in the vicinity of Versailles, and the third is at Chatenay Thierry. Prince Frederick Charles has arrived at Commercy.

PRUSSIA.

The Day of Meeting of the North German Parliament.

BERLIN, November 9.—The *Provincial Correspondence* names the 24th of the present month as probably the day for the meeting of the North German Parliament. The principal business will be to raise means to continue the war, and provide for the admission of the Southern States into the Confederation. The purpose of Bavaria alone is uncertain.

French Frigates Sighted Off the Elbe.

HAMBURG, November 9.—A fleet of French frigates were sighted off the Elbe.

BELGIUM.

German Ships at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, November 9.—On account of the large number of German ships refuged here, and the increased trade directed to this port in consequence of the war, this harbor is overcrowded and the shipping, and the city cannot be unable to unload their cargoes from lack of warehouse room.

Thiers's Reception in Paris—The German Commanders Regard Peace as Impossible Until Paris is Taken—Strength of the Army of the Loire—Interview With Thiers—Letter from General Hazen.

NEW YORK, November 9.—*The Tribune* Special at Versailles, writing on the 6th inst., says in military circles Thiers's mission was never thought to be serious. His efforts to enter Paris without seeing Bismarck having failed, he was obliged to carry with him the preliminaries, which practically forbid an armistice. In Paris he was badly received. Street crowds showed him great ill-will, as bearer of the news that Metz had capitulated. A guard was required for his protection, and finally he left the city under escort of cavalry. Favre, who was to have accompanied him, excused himself at the last moment, on account of the unsettled condition of affairs. Thiers had six interviews with Bismarck. Except in diplomatic circles, no body paid him the least attention.

All the German commanders regard peace as impossible until Paris is taken, but even now bombardment is not certain. The siege guns are officially in position, but the ground is soft, and it is believed fire will not be opened before the 15th.

Intercepted letters from Paris are filled with complaints for want of food. The supplies at St. Germain and Versailles are abundant for more than ever. Great quantities of provisions and powder of Europe are discovered almost daily concealed by the French.

A *Tribune* Special from the headquarters of the army of the Loire on the 5th says: This army has increased rapidly, and numbers 150,000. Artillery is abundant, but harness and saddlery are deficient. They are well equipped and fed. The French Generals cannot make out what they intend doing. Attempting to concentrate so large a force unmolested. The French have been changing front at Alisaint, intended to attack Prince Frederick, but the movement took twenty-six days instead of twenty-four. The Tours Government, to the interference of the Tours Government, which insisted on directing every detail, had its own plan of battle. Everthing broke down from sheer ignorance and incompetency, and the Germans marched in.

A correspondent of the *World*, writing from Versailles on the 7th inst., says: An armistice was agreed upon because the Government insisted on revictualing the city. The Prussian military authorities, however, say that, if possible, although Bismarck was willing to concede it.

Prussia stated her demands with considerable distinctness and emphasis, especially in regard to the money account. Her conditions were the cession of Haute and Bas Rhine, two of the strongest fortresses in France, Strasburg, Belfort, and several lesser strongholds. As for money, *"Prussia has spent much money, and will not fail to reckon every groschen the Prussians have spent in the war, and did that in addition."*

I had a lengthy conversation with M. Thiers and he left Versailles on the 5th inst., at which time he had performed through Europe. His first went to Tours, then to Paris, arriving at Versailles on the 26th ult., at all of which places he was received with the diplomatic pass-word, "Monsieur Thiers." He conferred with Bismarck several days and subsequently with Favre discussing the condition of a truce, the first step toward the formation of a regular government. If hostilities temporarily ceased, an election might be held and the Constituent Assembly convened which would decide upon a form of Government which would then determine the question of peace or war. This is informed me that it was the intention of England had taken the lead in the endeavor to obtain terms of peace, while Russia stood aloof. The reverse is true. Thiers found Granville is too much of a partizan to work a different way to the concerns of the rest of the world, and was afraid to meddle with them. Granville is too much of a partizan to work with German prepossessions. The Queen neither seemed awake to the danger arising for England from the creation of an all powerful monarchy in the center of Europe, but they did not forget their jealousy of Russia. There was no reservation when Thiers informed them that he was going to St. Petersburg. "And when will you be soon?" they asked, "why should you go to Russia?" "To try and find out what I could not find here," answered Thiers. In truth at St. Petersburg Thiers did find friends. Who knows what Russia would have done had she been ready. As she was not, she informed the astonished world of her influence and the action of her diplomacy. This was enough to raise England and make her take the lead. Had the neutral powers agreed to address the Prussians collectively, Austria would not do so that little for a power whose success would have delighted her, but whose defeat alarmed her. Italy, the next friendly of all the powers, was glad to conceal her regret at the fall of the Bonaparte dynasty.

The editor of *The Evening Mail* of this city publishes an abstract of a private letter from a distinguished American officer, a relative of Gen. Sam B Hazen, who has been at King William's headquarters since the commencement of the war. General Hazen visited the battle-field of Sedan, which, he says, "was not a very ready or creditable one for the French army in passing it in casualties." "Battles in this country," he continues, "have no Fabian similarity to ours. The troops do not take up fixed positions and fight behind covers, but seem to be more on the line of the old style, in close and long trenches of dead, but scattering graves by the whole length of the line as soon as the action is over. These usually contained but a single soldier, although sometimes two or three are buried together."

General Hazen says further: "The country from Sedan to near Paris shows very few signs of war—scarcely the signs of camps, and the whole country was rich with the crops ready for harvest, in which the people were engaged as if nothing unusual was taking place. There was no evidence anywhere of wantonness on the part of the Germans. Food and transportation were regularly furnished, of course, when needed, but the abundance of the land at present undisturbed by the consumptions. About Paris the aspect is quite different. The investing zone is about five leagues in depth, and contains a large number of villages and some large towns, like Versailles. The people have nearly all left these places. To the fortifications of Paris they have given the number of troops that occupy them.

"There is no positive information here with us. The advance posts, the only troops really in position and under arms, are merely broken pickets, or occasional posts, reached by the ground so as to observe every movement of the enemy. In the rear, in the first villages, are some regiments, and getting toward the outer portion of the zone, at points convenient for quartering and moving troops in any direction, are masses of soldiers. Of necessity, any sortie makes considerable progress before it meets with much opposition. The Prussians have made no works, and do not seem to have any guns in position. This does not mean that they reduces the number of rations in Paris—a number that cannot be increased. This, it seems to me, is the real problem of the siege.

"It may be of interest to know that the Prussians brought with them not one tent, oyster or blanket. They meant simply to fight and have accomplished their purpose. Their force is to be the smallest ever employed, and one when we 'General Sherman's army) reached Savannah. They left Prussia in the best condition to wish our service after breaking themselves down by carrying all arms of unnecessary weight. They had little stuff and no lumbering ambulance trains, but an ample supply. In fact, they were not encumbered with an immense staff or hamper. They had men, food, arms and ammunition. Anything else they could get and did get from the very land it. The French had all these to perfection—that perfection which brings defeat."

A London dispatch says: In spite of the favorable accounts from Paris, the city has not food enough to hold out to the end of the month. All France is declared in a state of revolution, and scenes of violence and bloodshed are likely to occur everywhere.

An Ostend special says: There is no hope in Belgium for France. The unfriendly feeling in Europe is that she must submit to any terms that Prussia may impose. The French people that Prussia may impose. The French people are in favor of peace, but their leaders will not let them have it.

A Report comes on Brussels that Trochu has resigned, and that there is no longer any head to the French Government.

A Cassel letter states that Napoleon has declared that France must have a bloody revolution before it can have any form of government.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1870.

JOE COBURN ARRESTED.

Joe Coburn, the pugilist, was arrested to-day, charged with shooting his wife. He claimed that the act was accidental, and, the sufferer declining to prosecute, he was discharged.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of specie by the Scotia were only $79,000.

ARRIVED,

The Java, from Liverpool.

BAILED.

Commissioner Davenport this afternoon received bail in $5,000 each for Police Justice Cox and Police Captain McCleary, charged with conspiracy to defeat the Congressional election laws.

ANNIVERSARY.

The Mercantile Library Association of this city celebrated its fifteenth anniversary to-night. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Hall, William C. Bryant and others.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reorganization of the Italian Army—Manifesto Against the Duke of Aosta—Monster Conservative Convention in London—The Alabama Negotiations—Jesuit College at Rome Closed—Dense Fog in London, &c., &c.

Reorganization of the Italian Army.

ROME, November 9.—The Italian authorities have occupied Quirnalin as State property. The work of reorganizing an army is making satisfactory progress.

Opposition to Aosta.

MADRID, November 9.—Twenty-nine editors of journals issued in this city have united in a manifesto opposing the candidacy of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish throne.

Lord Mayor's Day.

LONDON, November 9.—To-day is the Lord Mayor's Day, but a fog of almost unprecedented denseness has settled over the city, wholly obscuring the glories of the show. Nothing can be seen at a distance of twenty feet, although the gas is all lighted. The procession soon to be composed of spectres, presenting an incredibly gloomy bizarre appearance.

The War Steamer Iron Duke.

Among the orders recently issued by the Board of Admiralty is one for the removal of the iron masts from the war steamer Iron Duke, in order to change the center of gravity. Without such change the vessel is deemed unseworthy.

Monster Conservative Demonstration

There was a monster conservative demonstration at Leicester last night. The Right Hon. Edward John Mannors, member of the House of Commons for Leicestershire, was the principal orator of the occasion.

The Alabama Question.

The London *Times* this morning discusses the Alabama negotiations, to show that England can go no further in the way of concession. The *Times* says the Clarendon treaty abounded in concessions; many Englishmen thought it yielded too much in the arbitral tribunal. Earl Russell has manfully forbid an armistice. In Paris he was badly received. Street crowds showed him great ill-will, as bearer of the news that Metz had capitulated. A guard was required for his protection, and finally he left the city under escort of cavalry. Favre, who was to have accompanied him, excused himself at the last moment, on account of the unsettling condition of affairs. Thiers had six interviews with Bismarck. Except in diplomatic circles, no body paid him the least attention.

All the German commanders regard peace as impossible until Paris is taken, but even now bombardment is not certain. The siege guns are officially in position, but the ground is soft, and it is believed fire will not be opened before the 15th.

Intercepted letters from Paris are filled with complaints for want of food. The supplies at St. Germain and Versailles are abundant for more than ever. Great quantities of provisions and powder of Europe are discovered almost daily concealed by the French.

A *Tribune* Special from the headquarters of the army of the Loire on the 5th says: This army has increased rapidly, and numbers 150,000. Artillery is abundant, but harness and saddlery are deficient. They are well equipped and fed. The French Generals cannot make out what they intend doing. Attempting to concentrate so large a force unmolested. The French have been changing front at Alisaint, intended to attack Prince Frederick, but the movement took twenty-six days instead of twenty-four. The Tours Government, to the interference of the Tours Government, which insisted on directing every detail, had its own plan of battle. Everthing broke down from sheer ignorance and incompetency, and the Germans marched in.

A correspondent of the *World*, writing from Versailles on the 7th inst., says: An armistice was agreed upon because the Government insisted on revictualing the city. The Prussian military authorities, however, say that, if possible, although Bismarck was willing to concede it.

Prussia stated her demands with considerable distinctness and emphasis, especially in regard to the money account. Her conditions were the cession of Haute and Bas Rhine, two of the strongest fortresses in France, Strasburg, Belfort, and several lesser strongholds. As for money, *"Prussia has spent much money, and will not fail to reckon every groschen the Prussians have spent in the war, and did that in addition."*

I had a lengthy conversation with M. Thiers and he left Versailles on the 5th inst., at which time he had performed through Europe. His first went to Tours, then to Paris, arriving at Versailles on the 26th ult., at all of which places he was received with the diplomatic pass-word, "Monsieur Thiers." He conferred with Bismarck several days and subsequently with Favre discussing the condition of a truce, the first step toward the formation of a regular government. If hostilities temporarily ceased, an election might be held and the Constituent Assembly convened which would decide upon a form of Government which would then determine the question of peace or war. This is informed me that it was the intention of England had taken the lead in the endeavor to obtain terms of peace, while Russia stood aloof. The reverse is true. Thiers found Granville is too much of a partizan to work a different way to the concerns of the rest of the world, and was afraid to meddle with them. Granville is too much of a partizan to work with German prepossessions. The Queen neither seemed awake to the danger arising for England from the creation of an all powerful monarchy in the center of Europe, but they did not forget their jealousy of Russia. There was no reservation when Thiers informed them that he was going to St. Petersburg. "And when will you be soon?" they asked, "why should you go to Russia?" "To try and find out what I could not find here," answered Thiers. In truth at St. Petersburg Thiers did find friends. Who knows what Russia would have done had she been ready. As she was not, she informed the astonished world of her influence and the action of her diplomacy. This was enough to raise England and make her take the lead. Had the neutral powers agreed to address the Prussians collectively, Austria would not do so that little for a power whose success would have delighted her, but whose defeat alarmed her. Italy, the next friendly of all the powers, was glad to conceal her regret at the fall of the Bonaparte dynasty.

The editor of *The Evening Mail* of this city publishes an abstract of a private letter from a distinguished American officer, a relative of Gen. Sam B Hazen, who has been at King William's headquarters since the commencement of the war. General Hazen visited the battle-field of Sedan, which, he says, "was not a very ready or creditable one for the French army in passing it in casualties." "Battles in this country," he continues, "have no Fabian similarity to ours. The troops do not take up fixed positions and fight behind covers, but seem to be more on the line of the old style, in close and long trenches of dead, but scattering graves by the whole length of the line as soon as the action is over. These usually contained but a single soldier, although sometimes two or three are buried together."

General Hazen says further: "The country from Sedan to near Paris shows very few signs of war—scarcely the signs of camps, and the whole country was rich with the crops ready for harvest, in which the people were engaged as if nothing unusual was taking place. There was no evidence anywhere of wantonness on the part of the Germans. Food and transportation were regularly furnished, of course, when needed, but the abundance of the land at present undisturbed by the consumptions. About Paris the aspect is quite different. The investing zone is about five leagues in depth, and contains a large number of villages and some large towns, like Versailles. The people have nearly all left these places. To the fortifications of Paris they have given the number of troops that occupy them.

"There is no positive information here with us. The advance posts, the only troops really in position and under arms, are merely broken pickets, or occasional posts, reached by the ground so as to observe every movement of the enemy. In the rear, in the first villages, are some regiments, and getting toward the outer portion of the zone, at points convenient for quartering and moving troops in any direction, are masses of soldiers. Of necessity, any sortie makes considerable progress before it meets with much opposition. The Prussians have made no works, and do not seem to have any guns in position. This does not mean that they reduces the number of rations in Paris—a number that cannot be increased. This, it seems to me, is the real problem of the siege.

"It may be of interest to know that the Prussians brought with them not one tent, oyster or blanket. They meant simply to fight and have accomplished their purpose. Their force is to be the smallest ever employed, and one when we 'General Sherman's army) reached Savannah. They left Prussia in the best condition to wish our service after breaking themselves down by carrying all arms of unnecessary weight. They had little stuff and no lumbering ambulance trains, but an ample supply. In fact, they were not encumbered with an immense staff or hamper. They had men, food, arms and ammunition. Anything else they could get and did get from the very land it. The French had all these to perfection—that perfection which brings defeat."

A London dispatch says: In spite of the favorable accounts from Paris, the city has not food enough to hold out to the end of the month. All France is declared in a state of revolution, and scenes of violence and bloodshed are likely to occur everywhere.

An Ostend special says: There is no hope in Belgium for France. The unfriendly feeling in Europe is that she must submit to any terms that Prussia may impose. The French people are in favor of peace, but their leaders will not let them have it.

A Report comes on Brussels that Trochu has resigned, and that there is no longer any head to the French Government.

A Cassel letter states that Napoleon has declared that France must have a bloody revolution before it can have any form of government.

RELIGIOUS.

The Lutheran General Conference.

LANCASTER, OHIO, November 9.—At the session of the Lutheran General Conference, the emigrant house connected with the Castle Garden Mission in New York was placed under the management of a separate committee. The English Church Book Committee was instructed to insert a series of family prayers in the next English Lutheran Church book, and to make no alterations. Rules and regulations were made concerning the confession of the Augsburg faith. Intended to attach and bind more firmly together the various Synods. The committee had in addition the publication of a Sunday School hymn book, and appropriate music, service and hymns. The next general conference will meet in Pittsburg, and re-fixed to the district Synods for examination and approval. The next will not be held again until 1880. The compressed action made at the same time were reaffirmed. The next meeting is to be held in San Francisco, on the 12th of April next.

A New Orleans telegram of yesterday says: The Brookhaven train, two miles from Brookhaven, broke an axle of the tender, throwing the express car from the track, but kept one sleeping car, killing A. C. Mathews, of Memphis; F. Patrick, of Brockhaven, passengers, and Geo. Dewey, of New Orleans, mail agent. Charles C. Rutherford, baggage master, leg broken; McGee, express messenger, and J. W. S. Gunn.

Reunion of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers at Wooster.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., November 9, 1870.

The Fourth Ohio Veteran Infantry held its annual reunion at Wooster to-day. Complimentary letters from Generals Meade, Hancock and Carroll were read. About seventy members participated in the festivities, every company in the regiment being represented. Speeches were made by Col. J. H. Carr and Captain A. S. McClure. The next annual reunion will be held at Canton, Ohio, on the second Wednesday in November, 1871. A grand camp fire and collegiate Arcadome Hall to-night closes the exercises.

It cannot longer be denied that there has been a fearful depreciation in real estate in San Francisco. Eugene Kelly has lost $300,000 in about eighteen months from this cause, and has lately made several attempts to sell real estate at auction, but could get no bidders. Two bits of experience related by him may interest any one who wish to speculate in San Francisco property. He says:

Less than two years ago a party bought some lots of me, on the terms of which he paid some $30,000, leaving a mortgage for $180,000. I have taken back the property for the mortgage and $30,000, and the party who has forced him to sell, I could not have got sixty per cent. of what he is due, and he would have been saddled with a large deficit.

About two years ago I bought nine water lots for $116,000, paying down $31,000, and leaving standing a mortgage of $85,000. Three months later I could have sold them for $150,000. I am now willing to sell them for the principal and interest due on the mortgage, amounting to $75,000—thus losing the $31,000 which I paid in cash, and receiving only fifty per cent. of the price I could have got some twenty months ago.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Indian Agents.

Census of Baltimore to be Retaken—Louisiana District Attorneyship—Clerks from the District of Columbia to be Turned Adrift, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1870.

Louisiana District Attorneyship.

The President has tendered the District Attorneyship for Louisiana, made vacant by the death of A. B. Long, to John K. Goodloe, of Louisville, Ky. He is a man of high character, fine ability and long experience as a lawyer. Hold the same position in 1865, but was removed by Johnson because he would not desert the Republican party.

Census of Baltimore to be Retaken.

Baltimore, following in the wake of New York and Philadelphia, is also to have a new census, to be taken by her police authorities. The claim that the census two years ago showed 37,000 to inhabitants, while the present enumeration gives them only 267,000, and in view of the large amount of building which has gone on since the war and general material growth, the Baltimoreans think the city has quite 400,000 inhabitants.

Indian Agents.

The Indian Bureau has nearly completed the appointments of Indian agents under the new policy necessitated by the withdrawal of all military officers from this branch of the public service. But two or three places still remain to be selected, and these will probably be filled to-day or to-morrow. Applications have contributed liberally toward defraying the expenses of the political campaign just closed, either through the Committee at the Capital, or through organizations located here, not more than one of which, however, of the District employees have contributed a cent. It is also stated that the President has no knowledge of that fact. In connection with the declaration that the District clerks have no vote, and can exercise no political influence whatever, will induce many Congressmen to vote for the bill now pending before Congress for the removal of the Departments to the interior, or impede the action of the department under the laws, but the motive behind the scheme to get the city is subject to the approval of the New York Central. The reduction of five per cent. on the rate for compressed cotton made at the same time were reaffirmed. The next meeting is to be held in San Francisco, on the 12th of April next.

A New Orleans telegram of yesterday says: The Brookhaven train, two miles from Brookhaven, broke an axle of the tender, throwing the express car from the track, but kept one sleeping car, killing A. C. Mathews, of Memphis; F. Patrick, of Brockhaven, passengers, and Geo. Dewey, of New Orleans, mail agent. Charles C. Rutherford, baggage master, leg broken; McGee, express messenger, and J. W. S. Gunn.

ANOTHER LEAF.

The Grant-Cox Correspondence.

The McGarrahan Swindle—Letters on the Subject which Passed between President Grant and Secretary Cox.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1870.

The enclosed letter was sent to the Senate to-night by the Associated Press concerning the removal of Secretary Cox, is the result of consultations at the White House, at which were present Cameron and Sawyer and Colonel Forney were parties. It was decided upon several days since, and as first given out, the paragraph in the President's letter reflecting upon Cox was omitted by direction. To-day, however in a final consultation, it was determined to have it inserted. The letter in relation to the appointment of Mr. Brockway, the Methodist clergyman, are not stated. The whole correspondence will not probably be called upon the Secretary in relation to the appointment of Brockway, the nomination as Indian agent, entered a strong protest against Brockway as a man for the Modoc field and did not know that the appointment was well understood to be in Modoc territory. Cox had no power to act under a real gross guise. In connection with the letter to which Secretary Cox alludes as having been written by him, the same was offered to secure his favorable action in the matter relating to McGarrahan by one of the counsel in the case that unless the Secretary interfered to protect Mr. McGarrahan and distributed for the purpose of helping the claim through was really of no value to both of the parties. The letter was written, Cox declined to do and no further action was given, however, that the new stock, amounting to one million dollars, was issued by Cox and that had been prepared with the special view of forcing the claim along in spite of all obstacles.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9.—Considerable discussion having taken place in the newspapers relative to the resignation of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet, and allusions having been made to the existence of other correspondence between the President and Cox, the latter has addressed the following letter of that gentleman, it is thought proper, in justice to all parties, to give to the country all letters touching the withdrawal of Mr Cox from the Cabinet. It has been intimated that among the reasons for the resignation of Mr. Cox was a difference between the President and himself as to the propriety of issuing a patent from the Land Office in what is known as the McGarrahan claim. The correspondence with the following correspondence will explain itself:

GRANT TO COX.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 22, 1870.

Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior:

DEAR SIR: I understand that you have appointed one day this week to hear arguments in the McGarrahan case. I regret this very much because if Congress should fail to settle that case we may have it to do, and the sooner we get it the better. I have no wish in the matter but to have justice done. I have not been consulted by any one in relation to the case, and have not had the matter brought to my attention in any way. I have no wish to be consulted, but I do desire that the matter shall be taken in hand by Congress before the meeting of the Administration, and as so much fraud is charged and believed to exist on both sides, I am not willing that any one shall be appointed to hear the case either partly until Congress has either decided or declined the matter. I wish you would say so to Mr. White, Secretary for signing patents, not to put my name to that one, except in appointing the commissioner. You must not take orders from Mr. Wilson, and I will tell you why when I go to Washington next.

Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

COX TO GRANT.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, August 23, 1870. }

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of this morning received, and I have given your decisions in regard to signing a patent to the Washoe Company. I have, in my last letter, be being confined to his bed by sickness, as I am informed, for the space of my McGarrahan business itself. I think you must have been misinformed as to its action in Congress. According to the formal opinion given by the Attorney General last year, the cases in no way impeded the action of the department under the laws, but the only business transacted was the adoption of a revised classification of freight, which was subject to the approval of the New York Central. The reduction of five per cent. on the rate for compressed cotton, made at the same time, or more per car, adopted at Louisville two months since, and the reduction of the above compressed cotton made at the same time were reaffirmed. The next meeting is to be held in San Francisco, on the 12th of April next.

A New Orleans telegram of yesterday says: The Brookhaven train, two miles from Brookhaven, broke an axle of the tender, throwing the express car from the track, but kept one sleeping car, killing A. C. Mathews, of Memphis; F. Patrick, of Brockhaven, passengers, and Geo. Dewey, of New Orleans, mail agent. Charles C. Rutherford, baggage master, leg broken; McGee, express messenger, and J. W. S. Gunn.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Returns Still Incomplete.

New Jersey Carried by the Republicans—Democrats Gain Two Congressmen in Illinois and Two in New York—Alabama Democratic.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The members of Congress from this State are divided as follows: First district, Townsend, Democrat; Second district, Kinsella, Democrat; Third district, Pinconi, Democrat; Fourth district, Roosevelt, Democrat; Fifth district, Wood, Democrat; Sixth district, Cox, Democrat; Seventh district, Fly, Democrat; Eighth district, Brooks, Democrat; Ninth district, Wood, Democrat; Tenth district, Potter, Democrat; Eleventh district, Morgan, Republican; Twelfth district, Ketchum, Republican; Thirteenth district, Schultz, Republican; Fourteenth district, Darling, Democrat; Fifteenth district, Ferry, Democrat; Fifteenth district, Warren, Democrat; Sixteenth district, Hutchins, Democrat; Seventeenth district, Wheeler, Republican; Eighteenth district, Prindle, Republican; Nineteenth district, Prindle, Republican; Twenty-third district, Beall, Republican; Twenty-first district, Scott, Republican; Twenty-second district, Lamport, Republican; Twenty-sixth district, Goodrich, Republican; Twenty-seventh district, Clarke, Republican; Twenty-eighth district, Clarke, Republican; Twenty-ninth district, Hogan, Republican; Thirtieth district, Williams, Democrat; Thirty-first district, Sessions, Republican.

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, November 9.—Alexander county—165 Democratic majority on the State and Congressional ticket. Pulaski county—Democratic majority on the State and Congressional ticket. Massac county—Democratic majority on the State and Congressional ticket. The whole county Democratic ticket is elected.

Pulaski county—109 Republican majority.

Williamson county—Returns meager, one report giving a Republican majority of 15 and another a Democratic majority of 50.

Union county, official—911 Democratic majority.

Perry county—In doubt, one report giving a Republican majority of 35, which is a Democratic gain of 625.

Jackson county—About 100 Democratic majority.

Massac county—Republican majority 114.

Gallatin county—Democratic majority 275, and the Republicans concede the election of Oates to Congress, the Democrats placing his majority at 500.

There seems to be no doubt that Ingersoll, Republican, is beaten in the Fifth district of this State by Mr. Speed, Democrat and Liberal. Two years ago Ingersoll was elected by 700 majority. There was a fierce internal fight in the Republican party.

Merriam, Republican candidate in the Eighth district, is probably defeated by Ranney, Democrat, by a small majority. The Republicans claim the district, but admit a majority of 200. This is owing to internal dissensions among the Republicans.

Farnsworth, in the Second district, is elected only by a small majority. This district is the strongest Republican district in the United States.

Ray, Republican, is elected in the Twelfth district by 1,500 majority.

In this city and county the returns are still incomplete. It looks as if the Democratic vote in the city would be 13,000 to 14,000, and in all 15,000. The Republicans elect their three members-at-large by twenty-two representatives, and their entire county ticket. The majority for the Republican State ticket will be only a little less than Farwell's.

LATER—A report from Fayette county's district says he is beaten by Coughlin, Temperance candidate.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, November 9.—Haywood county gives a small majority for Republican for Congress, 250 majority over Vaughan, Democratic, and 2,200 over Gen. Sanford, Republican.

MEMPHIS, November 9.—Jackson county, Arkansas, give Hanks, Democrat, 20 majority over Pick

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870.

The Pittsburgh *Post* made a grand display yesterday over States that have been and were expected to be Democratic, and was especially jolly over the defeat of "Long" JOHN WENTWORTH for Congress. As Mr. WENTWORTH was the Democratic candidate, the joy is unseemly and suggests suspicions of the fealty of the "only" to Democracy.

We have reason to believe that the route chosen for the westward extension of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is correctly indicated in the report, published elsewhere, of the action of the Chicago Board of Trade. Still, whatever route the Baltimore and Ohio may select for this, its new trunk line to the Northwest, the road will be of inestimable advantage to Pittsburgh, and we trust that no time will be lost in building it to Chicago.

The capital scribes now say that Gen. W. W. PLEASANTON, of New York, is certainly to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Gen. PLEASANTON graduated seventh in his class at West Point in 1844 and in the rebellion was a noted cavalry commander in the Army of the Potomac. As Collector of the Thirty-second New York District, the most important in the country, he has been particularly efficient, and doubtless has acquired there an experience that will be valuable to him as head of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The talk as to the causes of the resignation of Secretary COX does not end. For every rumor of reported interviews with the President, wherein he declares he will say no more about it, and trust to time to show that he was right, there is another rumor that the President has caused the correspondence upon the MCGARRAHAN claim, or something else, to be got ready for the papers, and will soon bring about a change in public opinion by its publication. Amid such discrepancies, it is well to wait and see what we shall see.

Not only coal and river men, but all citizens of these communities, are interested in the questions to be discussed at the Ohio River Bridge meeting in Lafayette Hall, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. The Newport Bridge Company are straining every nerve to complete their bridge and permanently cripple the coal and shipping interests of the upper Ohio, and no time is to be lost by the opposition to them. Besides prominent speakers of this city, Senator MORTON, of Indiana, and Gen. H. L. BURNETT of Cincinnati are expected to address the meeting.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in concluding an article of merited compliment to Patent Commissioner FISHER, thus speaks of the gentleman whom he recommended as his successor:

"Mr. William Bakewell, of Pittsburgh, the gentleman who succeeds Colonel Fisher, has won an excellent reputation for legal knowledge and administrative ability. That he will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor is what the public hopes."

We can assure our contemporary that Mr. BAKEWELL, unless the nomination that was tendered him is not withdrawn, as is intimated, can be expected to fully gratify the "public's hope." Having been named for the office without solicitation, or even knowing that there was to be a nomination, it will be no disappointment to Mr. BAKEWELL to fail in securing the position although the Government will lose the services of a gentleman who would conduct the important affairs of the Patent Office with signal ability and unimpeachable integrity.

The elections resulted much better than we expected, and our rejoicing is accordingly greater. New York city, in the novel experience of a comparatively honest election, has cut down its Democratic majority to a lower notch than has been known for years. Massachusetts re-elects Governor CLAFLIN by a better majority over three parties than he had last year over two. New Jersey gives a Republican majority against 3,000 majority for SEYMOUR, and returns three Republican Congressmen instead of two as now. In Kentucky the great Democratic majority is more largely reduced than the Republican majority in Illinois. Maryland has cut down the Democratic majority, and Delaware has done the same, and, indeed, the Republican ticket lacks little, if any, of success. The loss to us of Congressmen in Michigan and Wisconsin is balanced by the defeat of DONNELLY in Minnesota and of CLEVELAND in New Jersey. The Brown ticket in Missouri was not near as strong as it boasted it would be, and the State is not lost to Republicanism in the campaign. In short, so far as the returns have been made, they show that the people still believe in the great principles of Republicanism, and that the defections are not aimed at the party, but at the politicians who would run it to suit their own improper ends.

Because the COMMERCIAL has seen fit to speak for the interests of Pittsburgh, the Philadelphia *North American* is pleased to state that we take "a good deal of care to misunderstand and pervert the meaning of our (the *American's*) articles." In the first place, the *American* went out of its way to tell Western river men that they should get their iron boats built upon the Delaware. The COMMERCIAL suggested that there are as good facilities here as at Philadelphia for building iron boats, and therefore has offended the *American*. In the second place, the *American* threatened that in the future Philadelphia would devote her energies to building up Erie, because Pittsburgh was about to give a share of her business to the Connellsville Railroad. Again, speaking in behalf of our city, we asked Philadelphia to put itself in Pittsburgh's place, and answer what would it do in case it were dependent for all its railroad connections upon the mercy of a single company. Would not Philadelphia be disposed to deal generously with the company that should supplant monopoly with rivalry? But this, too, displeases our contemporary, which dilates upon the extensive railroad privileges afforded to Pittsburgh by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We acknowledge all this and are duly grateful for what good it has done us; yet still it is none the less truth that, excepting the Connellsville, every railroad leading from Pittsburgh is controlled by a single company, putting healthy competition out of the question. Whether Philadelphia acts wisely in threatening Pittsburgh for rejoicing over the prospect of a termination of this state of affairs is a question of more interest to Philadelphia than it is to this city. That our readers may know which paper is in truth "the chronic grumbler," we publish elsewhere, in full, the latest article of the *American* against Pittsburgh.

THINGS IN ITALY.

Considerable interest still continues to attach to the condition of things in Italy. Though there is reason to believe that great multitudes of Roman Catholics, not only in this country but in Europe, would rather rejoice to see the temporal power of the Pope forever suppressed, yet the great majority of sincere Romanists regard the state of a temporal prince as essential to the independent exercise of the pontifical office. Hence a tremendous weight of opinion has been brought to bear upon VICTOR EMANUEL to prevent him from agreeing to the transfer of his capital to the Eternal City. The hope evidently is that something will turn up to restore the Papal See to its pristine state of sovereignty. The King of Italy is old and in feeble health, and is believed to be really afraid of the spiritual consequences of the papal anathema, which he would probably incur by yielding to the wishes of his people to see Rome the capital of their country. It is therefore, proposed to let matters remain as they are, while the present Pope lives. The next may be more inclined to make compromises, or less ready with his spiritual thunderbolts. Pius IX. is a perfect *Puer tonans*, and is almost as prompt in the use of his old engine as a boy with his pop-gun or a young sportsman with his fowling-piece. If, however, foreign intervention, in some form or other, should not take place, it seems quite certain that Rome will be the capital of Italy, and the temporal power, if at all recognized, a very restricted dominion. In reference to foreign intervention we may not feel too sure. M. THIERS, though a Protestant, has always been a champion of the Pope's temporal power, and the cable represents him as promising that when the nations meet by their representatives in Congress, the matter shall be properly regulated. This is doubtless to be understood as a promise of restoration. In the present condition of France, however, the promise cannot be said to count for much. What Spain may be willing to do under the influence of the Duke of AOSTA, it is impossible to say. High Catholic prelates, as well as influential assemblies of the laity, are urging King WILLIAM to drive the Italians from Rome. They insist that the King has, on more than one occasion, made declarations to his Catholic subjects respecting the Head of their Church, which require him to interpose for his rescue just now. Though the King is a good Protestant, he doubtless desires the prayers and the good will of his Catholic subjects, and might will of his Catholic subjects, and might like to oblige them. But in the face of the mighty sentiment of thinking, cultured, liberal Protestant Germany, his active interposition in Italy seems unlikely. Then, during the present war the Priests and Prelates, especially in Bavaria and Baden, have acted badly. While many of them have, no doubt, been loyal, very many of them have done all they could consistently with their own safety, to aid the French. It is impossible that any able ruler or statesman can with much zeal labor to promote the power of a being who claims to be infallible and also asserts the right to control and dictate the actions of his subjects, who are also the subjects of another sovereign. So that upon the whole, the Pope's prospect of interposition by Kings, whether Catholic or Protestant, is not very bright.

PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

Free Trade is the philosophy of utopian unreality; Protection is the philosophy of fact. The former is buttressed by theory; the latter is fortified by experiment. One contemplates mankind as rescued from the clutches of avarice, freed from the ingrained selfishness which leads individuals to aggrandize themselves at the expense of their fellows, and ready to practice the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you;" the other accepts the race as still actuated by the passions, prejudices, foibles and mottives of fallen human nature, and recognizes the necessity of erecting barriers against Argus-eyed encroachment, ever on the alert to subsidize opportunities, pervert advantages, overwhelm opposition, or creep to triumph through the serpentine windings of artifice and defraudment. Never yet has Free Trade, when subjected, even in a modified or restricted form, to the crucial test of actual trial, failed to find SCYLLA and CHARYBDIS in practice and experience. Nor do we have to go far in search of a convincing illustration of this universal truth.

Let us take the slaveholding South as an example in point. Before the rebellion that section, for all that is germain to our present purpose, was virtually a distinct country, separated from the North by that notorious boundary, MASON and DIXON's line. In manners and customs; in local institutions and laws; in habits of thought and modes of life, the people were signally segregated from their fellow-citizens of the Union There, too, was the abiding place and fostering home of free trade in the United States. Opposition to manufacturing industry took the form of an idiosyncratic manifestation. To labor in a factory, in a workshop, in a cotton mill, at once precipitated the contempt of the influential classes of society, and carried the badge of degradation. Engrossed almost wholly with agriculture, and apprehensive for the safety and perpetuity of slavery, the plantation interest had habitually discountenanced investments in furnaces, forges, mills, factories, iron works and like enterprises. It is true, a few far-sighted capitalists, appreciating the exhausting and prostrating tendencies and influences of this foolish policy, attempted, time and again, to break through the meshes of the prejudice that made such a condition of affairs possible; but these undertakings generally proved pecuniary failures, and were abandoned, on account of the systematic discouragement to which they were unsparingly subjected. Here and there, a few shrewd, intelligent, energetic men succeeded, after large losses, extensive experiment, dear-bought experience and indomitable efforts, in making a lodgment, never, however, securing that ratio of profitable returns which the same enterprise would have netted at the North. Inasmuch as the enforced ignorance of servile labor failed to meet the demands of manufacturing skill, and slaves could be made useful as operatives in factories only in cases of exceptional intelligence, the plantation lords of everywhere regarded industrial undertakings on a large scale as growing nests for which halfbakers, full of pestilential and destructive influences upon the peculiar institution. In this light, any attempt on the part of Northern immigrants to introduce workmen or workwomen from the free States, in aid of manufacturing ventures, became especially repugnant to the masses of the Southern people, and was followed by their most withering hostility.

Amid such unfavorable surroundings, it became impossible to stimulate the arts of reproduction into any healthy or widespread development. While nature had lavished her gifts of coal, iron, lead, copper, limestone, marble and other mineral treasures upon the South, that section preferred not to utilize these opulent possessions, or to diversify its pursuits, but devoted itself almost exclusively to the growth of a few great agricultural staples. The people adopted into practice that specious postulate of the cosmopolitan communists—"buy where you can buy the cheapest, and sell where you can sell the dearest." As a consequence, nearly every article of manufacture was either of foreign or of Northern production. Going into a planter's home, the eye could alight upon scarcely an object which had not been imported from the free States. Strip him of the apparel which Northern machinery and labor had fabricated, and he would have stood stark naked. From bonnet to shoe, his wife and daughters were equally dependent. When, as night closed around his dwelling, and the parlor lamp was lit, everything—the lamp, the oil, the wick, the match, as well as the table cloth and the table it covered, with the carpet beneath—had come from the North. Every ax, hoe, plow, trace-chain, and other implements of husbandry used on his plantation, nine chances in ten, had been derived from the same source. To such an extent did this wholesale dependence proceed, that nearly all the school books, house and kitchen furniture, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, wagons, carriages, carts and wheelbarrows, locomotives, railroad cars and rails, steam boilers and engines—in a word, almost every manufactured article, from a piano to a shoe-peg, from an overcoat to a button, from an encyclopedia to a primer—was imported, from year to year, from the North.

Such was the deplorable lack of self-reliance, and such the firmly established dependence, when treason precipitated the two sections into war, and the blockade began to operate with all the force and meaning of statutory protection to Southern industry, the more innovating and compulsory because in the nature of a prohibitory tariff.

At first the effect was felt but little. Vast quantities of the commodities most in demand were already on hand. For a period these supplied all current wants; but, as by degrees, these accumulations were exhausted, community was driven to the unwelcome necessity of home production, in the midst of difficulties of the most extraordinary and harassing description. Nearly all the skilled laborers in the seceding States being of Northern birth and loyal convictions, had hastened home at the first distinct indications of hostilities. Thus there was not only a tormenting lack of competent workmen, but a most disheartening insufficiency of tools and machinery. Very few mines having been opened, furnaces erected and forges built, there was a corresponding deficiency of metallic raw materials. The inexorable need of these elements caused a resort to smuggling through the blockade mechanics, apparatus and implements for carrying on certain manufacturing undertakings, though the supply from that source was necessarily limited and unsatisfactory. But, in spite of all drawbacks, whose name was legion, these surreptitious additions to the list of means proved powerful and invaluable motors of industrial progress. The newly introduced experts became instructors of others, while the imported machinery and tools served, to a considerable extent, as patterns for duplication. As it became known how extensive were the profits from these various adventures, capital was diverted from other pursuits, and found remunerative employment in manufacturing enterprises. The rebel government, perceiving the excellent and far-reaching influences of these undertakings, added to many of them the stimulus of exemption from military duty.

As the war progressed, and the people were thrown more and more upon their own resources, home industry was developed, diversified and utilized to an astonishing degree, and far beyond the most sanguine anticipations. The production of manufactures soon exceeded by a thousandfold what it had been during the piping times of peace. Nearly every home had its spinning-wheel and hand-loom, whose whir and rattle filled the land. Homespun was the only wear. Foreign or northern fabrics of all kinds had almost entirely disappeared. A multitude of factories of various descriptions dotted the landscape where none had been before. Ignorant laborers had been transformed into skilled workmen. Hundreds of new industries had been naturalized. This, too, was in the midst of wide-spread devastation and exhaustion caused by the march, conflict and sustenance of immense armies, which abstracted from the population nearly every robust man of arms-bearing ages.

To make a complete enumeration of the long list of manufactures which grow out of the necessities of the Southern situation, would more than fill a column. Numerous as they were, they were due to the application of the principle of protection, in its extreme form, as exemplified by the blockade. Cannon, guns, gunpowder, percussion caps, cavalry, infantry and artillery equipments, military cloth and clothing, sulphur, lead, saltpeter, with a multitude of like materials, were a share of these native products. Friction matches, cotton cards, letter and news-papers, potash, salt, buttons, osnaburgs, shirtings, sheetings, jeans, earthenware—an innumerable list—all made by machinery, formed another part of the domestic economy. Southern literature, too, received an impetus it never felt before. Publishing houses sprang up in Mobile, Richmond and other cities presenting to the reading public not only the works of native, but also reprints of various foreign authors. The inventive genius of the South, which had lain dormant for generations, was called into sudden and powerful activity under the incentives of the occasion. This ability, it is true, usually took the direction of military wants, but its advancements were none the less signal and significant. One of the best and most rapid percussion cap machines of the period was the device of a Southern man. In the construction of iron-clads and torpedoes, many new and important principles were introduced by ingenious and talented rebels. All the various Southern manufactures, owing to the peculiar difficulties of the situation, were necessarily rough and crude. They were, however, each and all successful beginnings of an extensive system of home industry, under the influences of what was equivalent to a prohibitory tariff. Moreover, never before had the Southern mind been so individualized and developed in the direction of its highest endowments. Powers which had long remained dormant through lack of incentive, and which had ever been unknown to their several possessors, were evoked into powerful and useful activity.

The fierce ordeal through which the Southern people thus passed so unwillingly completely opened the eyes of their thinking men to the folly and delusion of free trade. Its theoretical excellence and glittering generalities became the trash of nonsense in the presence of crucial experiment. As the lances of the sun rout the mists of morning, so disappeared the unsubstantial and visionary arguments of free trade, before the stubborn array of facts which stared everybody in the face every day for years. These tests of practice reversed the convictions of the great mass of the people. The South is no longer a free trade South. For proof of this we need look no further than a recent publication by the Free Trade League of New York, giving a record of the action of the members of the House of Representatives on the tariff question, during the Forty-first Congress. That pamphlet classifies the seceding States, excepting Texas and Georgia, which were not represented, as having six free traders, twenty-eight protectionists and seven waverers, or, in other words, moderate protectionists. This wonderful change of representative sentiment is due mainly to the South's bitter experience of the practical workings of cosmopolitan communism during the rebellion.

In future struggles on the tariff question, we may and shall look confidently to the South, with its eyes completely opened at last, for no little help on the floors of Congress. We have in that section eight hundred thousand colored voters, who are almost without exception laborers, who are keenly alive to all that affects their welfare and prospects, and who will prove a powerful arm upon which we can safely lean in the very crisis and climax of the conflict, just as loyalty leaned upon them in the days of armed treason and belligerent traitors. The South that was once an element of weakness is henceforth to be an element of strength; and the cotton fields that formerly bloomed into free trade will bourgeon hereafter into protection.

Late reports from Mexico represent the Legislature as discussing and passing an amnesty bill. The bill adopted was sent to the President for his approval, who suggested some changes, among the rest he proposed certain restrictions in the scope of the act. These, however, were not regarded by the Legislature, and the bill finally became a law. By its provisions pardon is extended to all political prisoners—except two Bishops and three Generals—now in confinement or in concealment. Even the famous revolutionist, NEGRETE, is let loose. Notwithstanding the passage of such an act, it does not appear that Mexico is perfectly quiet and free from insurgent movements, and though the measure may be one of wisdom and good policy, it is, under the circumstances, rather suggestive of the indecisive administrative feebleness which characterizes the Latin races. In the State of Guerrero, CATALAN, the Provisional Governor, has renewed hostilities against the Federal troops. In the State of Hidalgo, the Communists have taken up arms to enforce an equal division of lands, and in the State of Jalisco, discord reigns between the government and a portion of the people. Throughout the country business is described as completely paralyzed, while the revenues of the State are so low that it is impossible to pay the soldiers.

In noticing the receipt of a neatly printed pamphlet, containing the address of Rev. GEO. P. HAYS, at his introduction into the office of President of Washington and Jefferson College, with the address of Rev. J. P. Brawnson, D.D., Vice President of the Trustees, and other proceedings, we desire to express our pleasure at reading Mr. Hays's address. Plain and practical in its manner, it presents some strong arguments in favor of collegiate education that deserve the widest publicity, and should commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of all having the highest welfare of community at heart. We sincerely regret that there is not now an opportunity to present some of the prominent points of this excellent address in Mr. Hays's language.

The Lost Levant.

The Navy Department gave enough credit to the story that a survivor of the Levant had reached Norfolk, Va., for Secretary Robeson to telegraph to the Admiral of the Navy Yard there to institute investigations. The Department will soon publish an authentic statement of whatever may be learned, if the man's story is true. The fact was a naval event, that it has been quite positively known was lost off the west coast of South Africa in bad weather of the terrible gales common to that portion of the Pacific, but no definite information of it was ever received. It was supposed that all the crew were drowned when the vessel foundered or was wrecked upon some of the Cape Verd Islands. A family waiting for a year or more for news from the Levant the vessel was reported upon the records of the Department as lost, and the widows and children of the officers and crew of the vessel were declared entitled to pensions. Now, if one or two or more of the officers of the Levant reside in this city and have made frequent applications at the Department, even since the war, to organize expeditions to extend the search for the survivors to Islands not reported by any vessels ordered to that duty shortly after the loss of the Levant was ascertained. The belief of these persons that some of the survivers would eventually reach the United States, or that some trace of them would be discovered, seems not to have been wholly without value, if the story received at the Navy Department is true. It is stated that the survivor who has so unexpectedly turned up succeeded in reaching a small island, far out of the track of vessels, where he remained until taken off by a passing vessel a short time since.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Union Hudson and Essex counties, New Jersey, propose to have a joint school-ship as a boys' reformatory.

Wedding fees amount to something in New York. None of your five dollar bills will satisfy the great preachers, and any one desiring the *eclat* of having a Tyng or Beecher perform the happy ceremony should touch a $50 note at least, and from $100 to $500 are the figures most in vogue, but double the last has been fingered on such an occasion by a happy divine.

The grand feature of the Hebrew Charity Fair in aid of Mount Sinai Hospital will be a floral temple to cost $10,000.

Now the Spiritualists claim that they should have an Indian agent.

The Navy Department having investigated, pronounces groundless the story of an alleged survivor of the Levant.

In the noted Vanderpool trial now in progress at Kalamazoo, Mich., there is a curious dispute between chemical experts. Prof. Duffield, of Detroit, who analyzed the blood found in the Field-Vanderpool bank, said there were human crystals in it, but Profs. Douglass and Rose, of Michigan University declare the analysis of blood cannot distinguish between human crystals and those of the blood of other animals.

On Saturday on Fleetwood course Pocahontas trotted the fastest half mile to harness on record. Time: 1:06½.

The total bank capital of St. Louis is $12,367,147 21, besides $5,490,985 50 surplus, and $31,265,477 70 deposits.

The new telegraph company, using Little's automatic system, has notified the Postmaster General that it is ready to make a contract for the transmission of all communications of the department, at the rate of a cent a word up to and under five hundred miles distance, no message to be less than ten cents.

The workmen employed by the cotton stevedores of Savannah, Georgia, struck recently for an advance of wages, which was successful. The pay of a workman before the strike was $4 a day, the header of a gang receiving $5. The increase demanded was $5 a day for the workmen, and $6 a day for the header of a gang of four men, making $26 a day for each gang. The stevedore receives 60 cents a bale for stowing, and a good gang, it is alleged, loads from sixty to eighty bales a day. At the new rates the profit to the stevedore would be from $10 to $22 a day for each gang, and many of them it is stated, work five or six gangs a day.

PERSONAL.

It is reported and denied that Tennyson will shortly appear again before the public in a series of twelve brief poems connected by a love story, and illustrated both by the pencil and by music. Mr. Arthur Hughes will give the delicate illustrations of the new work, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan will set to music these latest utterances of the poet laureate.

Gen. D. C. Buell, having secured a forty years lease of the Alexandria coal mines near Bowling Green, Ky., is about to settle there.

Hon. Aaron F. Perry, the new Congressman from the First Ohio District, has the most lucrative practice of any member of the Ohio Bar.

STATE NEWS.

Berks county owes only $20,000, and has the money on hand to pay it. The next tax levy will be reduced from eight to five mills.

Samuel McClintock, of Perry county, died quite suddenly from a paralytic stroke, and in half an hour afterwards his daughter, Mrs. Spangler, died, both being buried together the fifth following.

The Meadville *Republican* thinks that city ought to have a skating rink.

Last week a frightened deer rushed into the town of Ridgway, the capital of Elk county, and plunged into a mill pond among the saw logs. He was dispatched by a blow from a cant hook, and found to be in tip top condition.

Col. Fitzgerald, of the Philadelphia *City Item*, was sued for libel and had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, of that city, last Saturday, on a charge of having published an account of a cowhiding affair detrimental to the reputation of Byron Woodward, attorney at law. The Alderman discharged the defendant, stating that the article was true in fact, and published with no libellous intent but as a matter of news. This was a righteous decision, especially as no one was cowhided in the publication, which was merely inserted as a news item.

There are in Harrisburg nine hundred members of the order of United American Mechanics.

Bishop Mullen, of Erie, lectures in Tidioute to-night on "Rome and the Vatican Council."

Solomon Thompson, of Summerhill township, Crawford county, died on the 23 inst., aged seventy-five.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, writing from Earl, says that a fast young man in that neighborhood, brought his intended to Lancaster for the purpose of getting married, and left her in the parlor of a hotel while he went to secure the services of a clergyman. Meeting some of his companions on the street he imbibed freely, got drunk, and left our town without the bride. Months after, when the lady informed him that having got drunk at such a time and neglecting to provide for a license, he would be liable to be still more nefarious when married, and very properly broke the engagement. The jested editor complains of suicide.

The *York Daily* is the title of a new paper just started at York by Shaw, Glassmyer & Barnhart. It is ably edited and neat in appearance.

The Montgomery county almshouse has on exhibition another of the First Napoleon's soldiers in the person of John Fisher, a Pole, aged 104.

A DETERMINED GRUMBLER.

A Philadelphia Opinion of Pittsburgh.

[From the Philadelphia North American, Nov. 8.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL takes a good deal of care to misunderstand and prevert the meaning of many of our articles; and, indeed, whenever we write anything that in the remotest degree refers to Pittsburgh, we feel tolerably sure that the COMMERCIAL will find the wrong side to it, if there be one. After vainly urging Pittsburgh to undertake the construction of iron steamers, and finding that while that city did nothing in the matter Cincinnati and Dubuque promptly engaged in the enterprise, and New Orleans was about to join them, we dropped all reference to Pittsburgh and encouraged the other efforts. When it was urged that if the New Orleans people could not obtain at the west all the iron boats needed, they could and would construct them here on the Delaware, and send them around by sea and take cotton in pay. This the COMMERCIAL considered into interfering with the business of Pittsburgh, a place that resolutely ignores the whole subject, and has not yet even made an attempt to build iron steamers.

Speaking of Erie lately, we said that as Pittsburgh had turned her attention away from Philadelphia to Baltimore it might be well for us to pay more attention to Erie as a western depot of trade. Our reference was to the fact that Pittsburgh had never yet fairly tried whether influence Philadelphia had been able to give in the trade between the east and west. We have had no other gateway. Through that all our intercourse has been carried on. The only means of railroad intercourse east and west enjoyed by Pittsburgh until a recent date to-day is this fact, all the lines except the Pittsburgh and Connellsville having been built by Philadelphia capital and enterprise. We urge it, therefore, upon the public attention by that one city as now having had its day since Pittsburgh herself has found other connections.

It would manifestly be folly for us to continue to look only to Pittsburgh when she has turned her face to Baltimore. Pittsburgh, it is true, will still be the chief thoroughfare of our Western trade, but we must find new stations somewhere, and Erie is the best located for our present purpose. We can make of her a city like Cleveland or Buffalo, and in so doing we shall be able to develope a lake trade of great value to the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad. This is what we advised our Philadelphia friends to do, and the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL construes this into a threat against Pittsburgh. That paper asks us, "How would Philadelphia like to have all her artificial lines of communication with the outside world controlled by a single company?" In return let us ask, how would Pittsburgh like to have no other seaboard connection than Philadelphia? At present she has three, and all of them furnished by this one company. She has, via the Northern Central from Harrisburg, a shorter line to Baltimore than to Philadelphia, and she has, via the Allentown route, the shortest possible route to New York. These were given her by Philadelphia and by this very company of which she complains. Well, we have made up our minds to initiate Pittsburgh. We want another Western depot for our trade. We have cried Cleveland and it has only answered partially. We intend now to try Erie, and the census of 1880 will show what Philadelphia can do. Threats are not in our line. They suit the irascible temper of Pittsburgh better.

The operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have given railway communication direct with every part of the west, nearer far, large or small, than Erie. When the Connellsville Railroad was announced to be approaching completion, we said emphatically that this released the Pennsylvania Company from all restraint with regard to access to other fields than those it had occupied, and that the company would now go alone boldly. It has done so by its grand scheme to build up to lake trade through Erie to Duluth and across the continent by the Northern Pacific. It has done so at the south by its efforts to build a line through the Shenandoah valley that shall open a new route to Memphis, and by its decentralized path down through Maryland to seaboard Virginia via the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. The COMMERCIAL has not seen only the inside working of the programme. Perhaps we ought to thank Pittsburgh for releasing us from the obligation to look to her chiefly. We may lose some of her trade in consequence of the Baltimore. But we shall gain infinitely more from our new fields.

Famine Impending in Northeastern France.

Mr. W. H. Bullock, who has taken charge of a mission of relief to the suffering peasants in the northeast of France, writes from Boulogne:

For the present we must leave the towns to their misery. In some villages an almost clean sweep has been made of every conceivable article of food, clothing and furniture. Bread, of course, stopped payment in Sedan, where these of the peasants who made any provision for the future. Worse than famine, the cattle plague is carrying off those of their cattle not carried off by the Prussians. Their pigs and poultry have vanished; typhus and small-pox are ravaging the wasted villages; the cloth-weaving, which is combined with agriculture, in the villages about Sedan, is at a standstill; there is no cotton, no wool; their unthreshed corn was all consumed by the German cavalry or either destroyed or carried off by them, or wantonly strewn about the floors for the horses to trample on. Not a house in a village a few miles across the frontier yesterday, when I ascertained on the spot that the Prussians had a single occurrence, and have unhappily every reason to fear that this village—I dare not give even the name, for fear of increasing multitudes—is only one specimen out of hundreds. There reigns at this moment sad want and distress very where—not yet absolute dearth, but plain, unmistakable famine is advancing with nearly rapid strides, with pestilence in its wake. The famine may be stayed by help from without, and if we can stay the famine the pestilence it may be hoped may be stayed too. America and England will not be told this, if I judge them rightly, and let these innocent victims starve.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SILK WARP

CASHMERES

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SILKS, SILKS,

SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.

Bretz, Black and Colored.

Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.

Plaid Serges and Poplins.

Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.

Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.

Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.

Cloth Sacques and Basques.

Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.

Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. SAMUEL DICKEY,

(Late with F. Sellers & Co.) has been admitted to our firm, to date from August 1st, 1870.

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,

No. 80 Water street.

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 638. December Term, 1870.

In the matter of the application of the MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF McKEESPORT, for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now, to wit: Saturday, October 29th, 1870, the foregoing instrument in writing and form of Charter, presented and ordered to be filed, and notice directed to be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Daily Commercial and Pittsburg, that application has been made for granting said Charter, and that the same will be CASTLE, on the next Term of said Court, unless in the meantime, exceptions thereto be filed.

JAMES EVANS,

yh Solicitor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—THE undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of HOWARD WOLFE, deceased. Those having claims will present them properly authenticated. Those indebted will please call and settle.

W. B. SCAIFE,

No. 119 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

October 8th, 1870. Ts

NOTICE—WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of I. A. SHAW, late of the Borough of McKeesport, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payments without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement.

Ts ROBERT ARTHURS, Executor.

HATS AND CAPS.

FURS! FURS!

ELEGANT NEW STYLES

Astrachan Sacques,

SEAL SACQUES,

ELEGANT SABLE SETS,

AND ALL THE LOW GRADES

FURS,

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Embracing the Newest Styles.

McCord & Co.,

OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS FOR INSPECTION AND AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE RIVALLED FOR CHEAPNESS.

M'CORD & CO.

131 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS

AT

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

FULL LINE

MEN'S AND BOYS'

FUR, WOOL AND SILK

HATS.

LATEST STYLES

OF

CAPS.

ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT

Lowest Eastern Prices.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

New Goods Received Daily.

PITTSBURGH

City Flour Mills

Marshall, Kennedys & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. S. LIGGETT & CO.)

The undersigned having purchased the PITTSBURGH CITY FLOUR MILLS from their late owners, J. S. LIGGETT & CO., will continue the Milling Business under the name and style of MARSHALL, KENNEDYS & CO.

As the firm comprises members who have had experience in both the late PEARL STREET MILLS, ALLEGHENY, and the PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS, they feel warranted in assuring the trade, and the public in general, that the *EXCELLENCE* of the Flours of both establishments will be allowed to suffer under the new management, so, that their constant aim will be, to manufacture Flours second to none others.

A. M. MARSHALL,

H. D. KENNEDY,

Late of Pittsburgh City Flour Mills.

T. H. & W. M. KENNEDY,

Late of Pearl Street Mills, Allegheny.

W. M. KENNEDY,

Late of Pearl Street Mills, Allegheny.

IN RETIRING FROM THE MANAGEMENT of the Pittsburgh City Flour Mills, we cheerfully and confidently recommend our successors, Messrs. Marshall, Kennedy & Co. to our friends and patrons, and solicit for them a continuance of favors extended to us.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

WHITE ASH

Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish a Superior Article of Anthracite Coal by the CAR LOAD, direct from the mines, at short notice.

HENRY & CO.,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage

BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City

RAILROAD COMPANY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

With Interest at (8) Eight Per Cent., also Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OR REGISTERED.

These FIRST CLASS BONDS are now for sale by the Company through the undersigned, and are confidently recommended as combining ABSOLUTE SAFETY and a LARGE INCOME.

Also of the entire line is completed and in successful operation. Only Twenty Miles of Track to lay a the Western Terminus, and that being rapidly laid.

The present traffic of the road is AMPLE GUARANTEE for the RELIABILITY of these Securities.

The road runs West from ST. JOSEPH, and forms a through East and West route.

Mortgage per mile $13,500 covering Franchise and all property.

Length of Road 111 Miles.

Total issue of Bonds $1,500,000.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Maps and Pamphlets furnished on application. Expressage for account of purchasers free of charge.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

54 Pine street, New York.

TANNER & CO.,

d* 49 Wall street, New York.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Duquesne Savings Bank,

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

Capital, $100,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Open Daily from 9 until 3 o'clock. Also on Saturday Nights.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards, and Interest allowed. The Interest, if not drawn out, will be credited as Principal; this compounding for the Depositor. By special agreement interest will be allowed on daily balances, subject to check at any time.

DIRECTORS:

James T. Brady, President, of James T. Brady & Co., Bankers.

Simon Beymer, Vice President, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.

Thomas H. Bingham, of Bingham, Cassel & Co.

John Cowley, with R. E. Sellers & Co.

John H. McMasters, Treasurer of Coal Co.

Arthur O'Leary, of J. J. O Leary & Bro.

Lowrie Childs, of H. Childs & Co.

J. P. Leisp, of Phelps, Parke & Co.

M. K. Moorhead, of Moorhead & Co.

Books of Charter and By-laws furnished at the Bank.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

H. B. WILKINS, Solicitor. Tths

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

NO. 57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND

OTHER SECURITIES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. mwf

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 84 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1869.

Open to all persons from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the Bank.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.

R. H. HARPER, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.

D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. A. STEVENSON, J. L. Graham, C. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

D. W. & S. Bell Solicitors. mthsyp

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Glendinning, Davis & Amory,

No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.

Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO R. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 9, 1870.

Money at the banks and discount houses here have been lending pretty liberally during the past fortnight, and their lines are about as full as they can comfortably manage. Hence there was of good deal of the offerings of late that had to be laid over. This has imparted to the local money market a slightly stringent aspect. It is not expected, however, to last but a brief spell. There is some good paper on the open market to-day than usual, which private lenders are ready to take at their usual rates.

—The Government bond market is a shade more active than yesterday, and the principal issues are a fraction higher. There is a little inclination to operate, however, and buyers act very cautiously in view of the still over stocked condition of the market.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in town, New York, to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '64	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65, new	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '67	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '68	107½	107½	107½
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
U. S. 6s	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1867	107½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1868	107½
U. S. 10-40s	106½
Currency 6s	113

—The New York *Herald*, of yesterday, speaking of the stock market, says: The same feverish sentiment which pervaded the Gold Room was the early feature of the business at the stock exchange, where the "bears" made an attack simultaneously with the advance in gold, and provoked a decline of considerable moment, the downward movement being assisted by some on the part of small holders, who interpreted the excitement in the Gold Room as the beginning of the general unsettling of the entire stock list. Toward noon, however, the "bulls," moved quite confidently, began to buy vigorously, with the result of converting the entire line an advance of one per cent into buoyancy, the general list attaining the highest prices yet made at the morning board, in the speculative situation. The veteran operator was in high glee to-day. "Didn't I tell you," said he, "when the ball was a booming Saturday, after that good bank statement, I slipped down a notch, and then I drove 'em bright, too beautiful to last." Then this morning, when everybody was frightened by the terrible ball and the market looked as if it were going to pieces, I took back my hundred shares, and bought another hundred for a rise." The philosopher, when last seen, was leaning over the table in the Long Room reading the latest cable order to the outside and wondering whether "he hadn't better take his profit" on his last hundred.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 9, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
C. & N.	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾
Do. Scrip	91½	91½	91½	91½
Erie	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130
Mich. Cent.	93	93	93	93
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ill. Cent.	138	138	138	138
Cleve. & P.	87½	87½	87½	87½
C. & A.	97	97	97	97
Do pref'd	107½	107½	107½	107½
Rock Is.	92	92	92	92
Do pref'd	97	97	97	97
Wabash	42	42½	42½	42½
Do pref'd				
Do pref'd	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ohio & M.	34½	34½	34½	34½
Ohio & I.	30	30	30	30
Do pref'd	158	158	158	158
N. W.	84½	84½	84½	84½
N. J. Cent.	100	100	100	100
W. U. Tel.	77	77	77	77
Quicksilver	41½	41½	42	42
Quicksilver pf.	42	42	42	42
Adams Ex.	63	63	63	63
Wells F.	63	63	63	63
American	85	85	85	85
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93¾	93¾	½	
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¾	½	
Erie	23¾	23¾	½	
Reading	93½	93¾	½	
Harlem	130	130		
Illinois Central	138½	138		½
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾	½	
Cleve. & Pitts.	87½	87½	½	
Northwestern	83½	84	½	
Do. preferred	91½	91½	½	
Rock Island	91¾	92	¼	
St. Paul	62	61¾		¼
St. Paul, pref.	81	81	½	
Wabash	42½	42½	½	
Do. preferred	74	74	½	
Fort Wayne	91	94½	½	
Ohio and Miss.	30½	30½	½	
Pacific	97	97	½	
Adams Express	63½	63½	½	
Gold	110¾	110¾	½	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	59½
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	43½
Catas. preferred	34½
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	69
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	113½
Reading Railroad	93¾
Harrisville Passenger Railroad	14½

—In the distribution of the new National Bank currency, we understand that the applications from the Southern States yet amount to only one-third of the share to which it is entitled. The West has asked for a little more than its proper proportion. None has been sent East, and the indications are that all necessary requests for new banks in that section can be granted. As yet, only the one good bank in Boston is in actual operation. The New York bank, after an organization had been effected and authority given to begin, withdrew from the field. Again, on Saturday last, the application for permission to start a go d bank was received at the Treasury Department from that city.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 9th, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, without any material change as relates to the leading articles. Buyers generally are disposed to act cautiously, purchasing sufficient to meet their every day wants. The weather yesterday was cloudy, with occasional showers. The boating fraternity are hopeful for a rise. We sincerely hope they will not be compelled to wait long. There is a large amount of coal to go forward. The Western and Southern cities are very much in want of the same. From the market it was steady with a fair jobbing demand, at prices that were current the day previous. The mills and the leading houses are well supplied with stock. Grocerymen report a good local demand. The sales will necessarily be restricted until after the first of January, as the new tariff goes into effect at that time.

The following are the prices of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,705	6,606	12,311
Apples, bbls	5,267	12,158	17,425
Chickens, pcs	938	1,372	2,310
Corn, sacks	2,124	2,041	4,165
Wheat, sacks	2,287	1,774	4,061
Barley, sacks	3,678	1,731	5,409
Rye, sacks	1,225	1,225	2,450
Oats, sacks	6,674	4,748	11,422
Butter, pkgs	256	319	575
Bacon, lbs	92	192	284
Bulk meats, prime	2,500	2,000	4,500
Bulk meats, inferior	22		22

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market is well supplied with the various grades. Sales of pearls are quite steadily maintained, sales Soda Ash, common to prime, at 3½@4c per pound. 55 9 cent. Potash, Pearls, 5½@5¾c.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 60@75 ₱ gallon.

APPLES—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The receipts for the week were 1,266 barrels, with an abundant stock on hand. Liberal sales were made of fair to good at $2 @2 50, choice to fancy $3 @3 50 ₱ barrel. The market for new fruit, the late advance has increased the receipts, besides cutting down the consumption very materially. Since our last 41 packages were among the receipts. We are reported sales of choice red for table use $3@3½; fair to medium 2½@2½ ₱ bu, common dull; not wanted.

NUTS—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 @8 ₱ bush; hickorynuts $1 50 ₱ bunch; walnuts $1 00 ₱ bush.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c; sperm the 18c; tips 40c.

BEESWAX—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at 30@32½c.

CORN MEAL—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. We note sales in a small way at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

TURNIPS—The supply is increasing and prices are lower; sales 60 bushels of extra new at $1 10@1 15; No. 2 at 65@80c ₱ bushel.

HAY AND STRAW—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 16@17c ₱ ton.

HIDES—are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

LIME—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ cask; Eastern at $2 ₱ cask.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change. We are quoted sales of extra new at $1 10@1 15; No. 2 at 65@80c ₱ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds, which offer good qualities of Sackett's Belle berries are held at $3@3 50 ₱ bush; Eastern unassorted at $1@1 50 ₱ bbl; Western $3@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Owing to the reduced stocks on hand, prices have been at a firm basis. Buik meat is coming in more freely. Several lots have been transferred to the store house, and will soon be in the market in the shape of bacon. Prices in the West are the lowest for many years. In our market sales were made at the following prices: Shoulders 14½@15c; ribbed sides 17¾@18½c; short, trimmed, 18½c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, plain, 24c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $25 00 ₱ bbl; dried beef, 20c ₱ lb. Sales of Beef tongues at $8 ₱ dozen. Hogs' tongues $1 ₱ dozen.

BUTTER—Remains steady; sales in tierces at 35@36c in to pack 37½@38 out to yard 39@40c; 5 lb prints, 40c; logs 34c; solids 33c; to wait for a rise.

LARD—In fair demand; we note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The receipts into our last, were 564 sacks, with a small supply on hand. The current store rates were as follows: Western Spring, Standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sacks; Ohio and Indiana, white brands, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: Optional (regular) brands, $6 50 per bbl; Fan Handle (Southern amber) bbls $6 75, sacks $6 45; Morning Glory, bbls $6 65, sacks $6 35; Palmetto, bbls $6 60, sacks $6 25.

SEED—The market was not an active one; there was no demand for clover or timothy, but there was an improved demand for flaxseed, with sales at $2 10@2 12½ ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firmer. We note sales strained at 27@28c ₱ lb.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No. 1 extra reported at $1 10@1 15; No 2 at 65@80c ₱ bush.

MINCED MEAT—We note sales of Burk's at $1 45@1 50 per ₱ bbl.

CIDER—Market active. We note sales of 300 bbls, a fair article at $6 ₱ bbl; another sale was made at $7 ₱ bbl, on time.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania 60 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 @6 75 60 ₱ case.

HOPS—We can report sales in a regulary way at 35@36c ₱ lb for new crop.

HAY—The market is very active. We can report fair sales from wagons at $12@20 ₱ ton; at the depot it is selling in a regular way at $15 @18 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—This article is coming in more freely, and sales are made in a regular way at $4 @4 25 ₱ cwt.

GRAIN—The market was a quiet one, with a restricted demand for most kinds. Prices, however, have undergone no material change. The receipts into store were: Oats, 1,247 sacks; rye, none; barley, 193 sacks; wheat, 134 sacks; corn, 180 sack. For wheat there was a fair demand, but the offerings were more free. Red winter, $1 10@1 18@1 22; white, $1 @1 35@1 35. Oats are quiet, with prices the same as last reported; sales from first hands at 40@45c; store rates, 49@50c. Rye—Dealers continue to offer 80c, with no sales reported. Barley—Nothing to make any further concessions in. Corn—The market is without change for shipping, but sellers are soft. Corn was in better demand. The largest enquiry was for new, which is ripening fine. In bulk, ear corn sold at 70@75c. Barley—market dull; the general impression is that the receipts of Ohio have been light. Eastern markets are firmer. We quote nominally at 90@95c for Pennsylvania and Ohio spring at $1 00 for fall.

WHISKY—There has been an advance in high wines. We quote sales of wood at 92c ₱ gallon. We quote as follows: Rectified 92c; proof 91 07; high wines 96c; rye whisky, old, 97c@$1 02½ ₱ gallon.

RICE—The market was steady; sales Carolina 9@9¾c, Louisiana 8@8½c.

OIL MEAL—$36@38 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

OATMEAL—The supply is light and prices have advanced; sales at $10@$12 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13@15c; layer raisins $4@9 box; Valencia raisins 16@16c ₱ pound.

FISH—We note sales of mackerel by the car load at $1 @@1 50; sales from store at the usual advance.

COAL—We note sales of anthracite at $9 @@9 50 ₱ ton.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand; the receipts have fallen off; we note sales at the following prices: Western Reserve, 16@16½c; Ohio Factory 15@15½c; Goshen Onio Factory 15@15½c; Goshen Onio Sickle; New York Goshen 16@17c; Sweitzer 20@22c per ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Market a shade firmer; the receipts have fallen off; sales were made at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Market quiet, with regular sales at $3 ₱ barrel.

CROCKERIES—The market has undergone no quotable change. Jobbers are buying in a very slow people neither advancing or declining with the same rapidity as other cities. We have not heard of any one making another hundred dollars. Sales will be restricted to a certain extent until after the first of January, as the new tariff goes into effect at that time.

The following sales, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 10½@11c; coffee A 10c; extra C 9½@9¾c; fair to good C 9@9½c; yellow 8½@9c; Porto Rico, 10c for fair and 12c for choice.

MOLASSES—New Orleans 110@12c; Cuba 105@ 110c; Havana, in boxes, 115@120c; Molasses sugar 90@95c, boiling sugar 80@85c; drips 75@ 80c. New Orleans sugar, new crop, is held at 12½ @13c; syrup, 90@95c; drips 75@80c; Cuba sugar drips, 65c; Lovering's 60c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 60@ 65c ₱ gallon.

SYRUP—Sales Sugar House at 75@80c ₱ gallon; Sugar House (new crop) by the barrel $1 30 ₱ gallon.

EGGS—The high prices demanded has increased the receipts; prices are weaker with a declining tendency; we note sales at 30@32c.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied with chickens, though live turkeys are scarce and in demand; we note sales of chickens at 5@6c; live turkeys, $1 00@1 50@2 00 each; dressed 16@ 18c ₱ lb.

MEALS FEED—The current rates were as follows: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 60@1 80; screenings (chop) $1 80@1 90.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ doz; 5-lb cans $7 25; 10 cans, $13 00 per dozen.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@7½c; common peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9@9½c.

POTATOES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand, the tendency being downward. We note a reported sales of Prentiss Albertis and Buckeyes at 70@75c; Peerlesses 80@85c; Jerseys $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market contains an abundant supply; prices are firm, and sales are regularly being reported at 28@29c per gallon.

MEALS—Pearl barley, $6 50@7; Oakey's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, $3 @3 25 to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business done.

VINEGAR—Is in small supply, and can be bought at 20@25c per ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 8½@9c.

SODA—In kegs of 100 lbs, assorted, 7½c; loose, 8; sal soda, 3½c.

WHISKY—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $1 @1 02 ₱ barrel, Phœnix hydraulic $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 60. Tubs, No. 1, $11 50; No. 2, $9 50. Washboards, $3 00.

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 9 1870.

REMARKS—The run of stock was fair for the past three days, and the market was on the whole a dull one. Up to noon to-day the number of sales were extremely light, no life being infused into the trade. We noticed a large number of cattle in the stalls unsold, which is always indicative of a dull market. One of the most reliable firms in East Liberty furnishes us the following as the closing rates of the market to-day for cattle: Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $7 75; prime, 1,250 to 1,300 lbs, $7 50@7 75; good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $7@7 50; fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $6@6 75; inferior, 700 to 750 lbs, $4@5 50; scalawags, of all weights, $3.

In lieu of the sales of fancy cows, regular stock dealers—which will appear on Saturday—we give the following miscellaneous sales, or those sold by the owners themselves, for the past four days, which will serve as a guide to the state of the market:

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Knox to Briggs	40	40,000	6.00
John Scurry to R. James	17	18,700	6.25
Hill & Rea to Dunlap	19	19,000	6.00
Goodhart & Co. to J. Sharpe	17	17,500	5.75
Gotland & Wise to P. Duffy	8	4,000	5.00
Hill & Rea to P. Duffy	46	47,000	6.00
J. Woodward to Sullivan	7	7,000	6.00
A. J. Shanks to J. R. Lewis	19	19,000	5.75
Pettit & Carpenter	10	13,770	6.87
Gregg & Miller to Sandilands	23	23,000	6.00
A. Scott to Kauffman	20	19,760	5.75
A. J. Shanks to J. R. Lewis	19	19,760	5.75
A. J. Shanks to P. Duffy	21	21,210	5.50
A. J. Shanks to P. Duffy	21	21,210	5.50
Wishmill & Co to J. M. Cook	5	5,000	6.00
Agent & Lowry to Mitchie	24	24,420	5.75
J. Caswell to Jones	23	20,110	6.00
Ward & Lowry to Rhodes	19	19,000	6.00
Scott & Shanks to Hamilton	20	20,000	6.00
Tredem to Musselman	16 bulls	14,000	4.00
Tredem to Musselman	16	16,000	6.00
Scott to Hamilton	16	16,000	6.00
Cannon & Wise to Gregg	21	21,000	6.00
Ward & L. to Musselman	1 bull	1,470	3.00
Mussleman to Hamilton	1	1,000	3.00
Cook to Klemmens & A	29	29,000	5.87
Russell to Bender	19	20,140	6.00
" Bear	20	18,120	5.00

Hogs.

There was a full supply of hogs on the market, and sales were slow at a shade less than the rates current last week. Buyers are holding off for lower rates, which they contend must come soon, and the indications are that their calculations are not very much astray. The rates for slaughtering hogs in the west are low, and either they will have to come down in this market, or our dealers in lieum will have to depend solely upon the eastern markets for their supplies. At the present prices of live hogs they cannot enter the market, so they bide their time. Following were the closing rates of the market: Extra Philadelphia, $7 25 ₱ cwt to prime Philadelphia, $7 25 ₱ cwt to prime New York, $7 @; medium, $6 75; inferior, $6 50; rough to common, $5 50.

Sheep.

Sheep was also in heavy supply and the market very dull, and 25 cent lower than last week. Some dealers were seriously thinking of buying sheep for re-shipment west on account of the low rates here. Many were left unsold. Following were the closing sales: Good to prime, $5 to 00 5s, $4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 5s; $3 50@4 00; and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@ 1 50.

Horses, Mules and Milch Cows.

There was a limited number offered but no sales reported.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

November 8.—The rise in the river at Pittsburgh was not sufficient to let out much coal, and the clearances were less than 500,000 bushels, and not a great deal of this river coal brought out. Prices are unchanged, and we hear of no transactions. Shipments by Pittsburgh 16 per bushel afloat. The rates delivered to consumers are 1c more for Ohio river; 2c for Pittsburgh, and 3@3½c for cannel.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—Cotton irregular at 14@9 tight; receipts 2,570 bales; exports 1,607 bales. Flour quiet; superfine $5. Corn 90c. Oats 60@65c. Hay $20 @22. Bran $1. Lard 10½@11c. Bacon sides, none in market; bulk meats scarce; shoulders 12c; clear sides 13c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, November 9—P. M.

MONEY.

Market easy at 6@7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE

Steady at 109¼@109¾.

GOLD

Quiet; opened at 110¾, and closed at 110¾@110¾. Borrowing rates flat to 1 per cent. Clearances $21,000,000. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 110 13 1000@110 0-100.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady.

Coupons, 1881	113½@113¾	5-20s 1867	106½@106¾
5-20s 1862	106½@106¾	5-20s 1868	106½@106¾
5-20s 1864	106½@106¾	10-40s	105½@105¾
5-20s 1865	106½@106¾	Currency 6s	111½@111¾
5-20s 1865, new	106½@106¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull, except new South Carolina at 72¾.

Missouris	91¾	Virginias, old	66
Tennessee, old	60½	North Carolina, old	40½
Tennessee, new	60	North Carolina, new	38
The Louisianas	67½		

STOCKS

Active and strong. The features of the day were New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Reading, Rock Island, Northwestern, Pacific Mail and Western Union.

Canton	40½	Northwestern	81
Cumberland Coal	30	Do preferred	91
Western Union Tel	84½	Rock Island	91¾
Quicksilver	41½	Do preferred	97
Mariposa	7½	St. Paul	61¾
Do preferred	19½	Do preferred	81½
Adams Express	63½	Wabash	42½
Wells-Fargo	36	Do preferred	74
U. S. Express	58½	Fort Wayne	94½
United States Express	53½	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	97	Do preferred	45
N. Y. Central	93¾	Chicago and Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	93¾	Do preferred	120
Erie	23¾	Ohio & Mississippi	34½
Do preferred	46	Ill. Cent.	138
Harlem	130	Burlington & Quincy	150
Do preferred	130	Lake Shore	94¾
Reading	93¾	Indiana Central	14½
Michigan Central	93¾	Illinois Central	138
Cleveland Pittsburgh	87½	Illinois Central scrip	130

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $61,954,952; currency, $5,304,762.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 9, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull but firmer.

WHEAT—In fair demand and advanced 1@1½c, closing at 97c for No 2 spring; the afternoon steady at 97½c.

CORN—Firm and 1@1½c higher, at 58½@59c for No 2 mixed; bids afterwards declined ½c; closing ¼ below the morning.

OATS—Active and advanced ½@¾c at 36½c for No 2.

RYE—No quoted and firmer at 86c.

BARLEY—No 2 quoted at 80@81c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal at 23@23½c for Pork, Pioneer brand, more for No 2; $13 50 cash, and $19 75 seller January. Nothing doing in Lard and 12c seller December. Bulk meats dull. Bacon dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Active and firmer at 96 @97 25.

CATTLE—More active at $2 @$4 60.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Cotton is fair demand but at lower rates. Middlings quoted at 19½c. Flour sales 10,000 bbls; superfine at $5 @5 25; extra $5 30@5 60; white wheat $5 45@5 75; Ohio $5 50@6 25; Southern $6 @7 50; Western $5 50@6 25. Wheat 1@2c lower; No 2 and heavy sales 78,000 bush, old; $1 07@1 08; new spring $1 23@1 25; winter red or extreme $1 25@1 27; white $1 30@1 32; amber $1 30@1 32; white Michigan $1 60. Rye quiet and steady at 90c. Barley quiet and steady. Corn dull and declined 1@2c; sales 57,000 bush mixed at 65@66c, closing at 64½@65c afloat. Oats—There is a moderate demand, and prices are higher; sales 90,000 bush western and Canada; Ohio 53@56c; old western 56@57c; new 50@53c; Canada 53@54c; Jersey 55c; new 50@53c; State 53@56c; Pennsylvania 55@56c; new 50@53c; first half of 1871, 48½@49c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls S. O., November
1,000 bbls S. O., November
3,000 bbls S. O., November
1 car bbls S. O., November
1,000 bbls S. O., December

REFINED.

The market continues to rule dull, prices being weak and buyers not disposed to take hold at the present prices. We quote as follows: Sept 22½c; November S. O. 22½@22½c; December 22½c; January to June 23@23½c; granulated at 23¾c. Sales 1,000 bbls November at 22½@22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 9.—The market opened quite active this morning, and remained so throughout the day, there being but little disposition to sell at the prices offered. Buyers were not disposed to pay the prices asked.

SALES.

150 bbls upper creek	$2 90
250 bbls upper creek	2 95
1,500 bbls lower creek	3 00½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 01
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 25

NEW YORK, November 9.—Crude 12c; refined 25@25½c. Market dull. No sales, Philadelphia dull at 13½c.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Closing 8.—Crude in bulk nominal and demand small at 11½c. Refined quiet and unchanged at 25c. Philadelphia—Crude 11½c; refined 25@25½c. Decembers 22½@22½c; December 22½@22½c; December or to February 23@23½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, November 9—Market quiet at $3 @$3 05 as to gravity, and $3 10 on lower creek to-day.

CLEVELAND, November 9—Crude oil dull; refined 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9—Market firm; 1 bbl to W., 22; 8 W., 22@22½c. Crude 10½ @10¾c.

OIL CITY, November 9.—Market quiet and no change; sales 57,000 bbls; 42 gravity lower at $2 25 to $2 30; irrespective, Oil City, $3 40 to $3 45; gravity, Oil City, $3 50 to $3 60.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9—Refined, November buyers, 22½c bid, 23½c ask; 22½@22¾c November and December; 22½c bid for November to February; 23½c asked; December to March, 23½c asked, April to June 23½@23¾c. Crude 11c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9—Refined, November 23½c bid; 23½c asked; December 23½c bid, 23¾c asked; January to June 24c bid, 24¼c asked; crude 11c. Market very dull.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
A B Mills	50	Crystal Oil Works	75
Empire Oil Works	307	W H Howard	75
W N Sackett	48		
Total	480		150

Cance Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

W Bartle to A. R Mills, 50 bbls. J B Barbour to Bagley & Co, 94 bbls. D C Herbert to Citizens Oil works, 252 bbls.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

November 8.—We have nothing new to record of the market for pig iron. The demand has been fair, suffic ent to absorb the receipts, and prices have ruled steady. The market is in fair request, but there is still some irregularity in prices. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry	$35@36
No. 2 foundry	30@36

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri	$37@40 | Car-wheel $37@40

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry	$35@38 | Mill $30@35

BLOOMS PER TON.

Tennessee	$95@100 | Missouri $100

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 40 | Wrought $1 50

BAR IRON.

Common, ₱ B. R. @3	Charcoal 6@6c

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 50@6 00 | Mule shoes $6 50@7 00

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Dry Goods—There has been some slight improvement in trade from the extreme dullness of last week, but the market is generally languid, but otherwise without material change. Prints are in moderate demand. Cotton flannels and Ohio jeans, which are selling at 16c and 19½c respectively.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Flour dull and unsettled; middling fluidity. Flour steady; family $5 @5 50. Wheat scarce and firm at 90@95c. Rye higher; grades unchanged; new 80@85c. Oats scarce and firm; No 2 higher. Barley dull and unsettled; prime to choice scarce and firmer at 90@ 95c, but all other grades are nominal. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Butter firm at 30@35c. Cheese steady. Sugars dull and unchanged. Lard unchanged; kettle 12½c. Bulk meats steady; sales 100,000 lbs at 12½c for shoulders and 15½c for clear sides; held higher; the receipts do not exceed 40,000 lbs; sales at 15½c for shoulders and 16½c for clear sides. Bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky steady; the receipts do not exceed 40,000 lbs; sales at 95c. Hogs firm; the receipts 6,000 head; weather good, cold and windy; sales at $3 @$4 60; the receipts do not exceed 40,000 lbs; sales at 95c. Hogs firm; the receipts 6,000 head; weather good, cold and windy; sales at $3 @$4 60; the receipts do not exceed 6,000 head; sales at 12c but generally held at 13c

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Open Fire—J. C. Jenkins & Bro.
To be Sold on Account of Removal—Christopher Rinehard.
Oil Refinery for Sale—Anderson, Orr & Co.
English Publications—James R. Dodge.
Notice—Monongahela Water Company.
Executors' Letter—J. C. T. Sprague's.
Allegheny Library Hall.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Carpets—Howard, Rose & Co.
Building Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Clothing—Uffing, Pollmeister & Co.
Situation Wanted—W. E., Commercial office.
Business Wanted—E. H., Commercial office.
Business Chance—R. G., Box 542.
Hot Cakes—Banner Baking Powder.
Opera House—The Humpbacks.
Pittsburgh Steel Plough Works.
Notice—Meeting of Coal and River Men.
City Hall—Grand Military Fair.
Academy of Music—Lisa Weber Troupe.
Orthodox Variety Concert.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnale & Co.
Situation Chance—R. M., Box 542.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Betting and Home for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
For Sale—Chas. Abel.
Travelling Case.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
Rent—Mrs. Cheeseman.
Offices to Rent—Commercial Office.
Cut Flowers—John R. & A. Murdoch.
Steamboat and Railroad Agent—R. W. Lott.

CITY MATTERS.

GO to the Fair at St. Bridget's to-night.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S fine undershirts and drawers at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue.

THERE will be an opening of winter hats and bonnets at J. H. Warner's, 55 Fourth avenue, corner Market street, to-day.

WANTED.—A firstclass cracker baker, at E. & C. Meglen's, Nos. 25 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FUNERAL OF GRAFFIUS.—Mayor Bruce yesterday granted George Williams a furlough of thirty days, in order to inspect the workings of Carnegie.

THE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—It is gratifying the names of the new Board of Directors of the company, as Mr. D. Swanson was unanimously retained Johnson. The report was by no political.

PITTSBURGHERS IN SWITZERLAND.—Among the list of Americans registered at the banking house of Ira Nelo, Hagen & Co., Geneva, Switzerland, on October 1st, appear the names of Charles F. Spang, and Miss Rosa de Spang, of Pittsburgh.

BEAUTIFUL.—Most every object is made beautiful by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Sold by druggists everywhere.

PATTE NOIR.—Another stepping of that excellent paper, which most will call a ready sale as to account the stock, has been received by Messrs. Wedding & Co., 101 Wood street, of who have been waiting, can now call and get a fresh lot.

THE only place to spend a pleasant evening is at St. Bridget's Fair.

FOR COLD WEATHER.—Woollens and all wool underwaists and drawers in all grades, at low prices, at Putnam's Gents' Furnishing House, 72 Fifth avenue.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A passenger on the Erie Express Tuesday night reports that he heard that a railroad accident occurred on the branch road between Conneaut and Ashtabula, Ohio, by which three passenger cars were thrown from the track, and three passengers more or less injured.

LEG BROKEN.—We are pained to note that Mr. Joseph C. Dickson, of the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co., had his leg broken at the depot on Monday. He was driving in a buggy, in the vicinity of the coal works, at Sandy Creek, when his horse frightened, ran off, and threw him out, with the result stated above.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a man named John Colwell, employed by Weldon & Kelly, gas fitters, while at work in the cellar of a house owned by N. Whiting, was struck on the head by a falling timber, and a severe cut wound is fected. His injuries though painful are not considered dangerous.

REV. EVANS AT EAST LIBERTY.—This celebrated orator, concludes a course of lectures at Library Hall was so great a success, will give one of his readings at Library Hall, East Liberty, on Friday evening, November 11th. We should like him a crowded and appreciative audience.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At a barn-raising on the farm of Mr. Sowers, in Valley township, Armstrong county, on Saturday, a piece of timber fell, fatally wounding a son of Mr. Frank Byrn's legs. Both of the bones below the knee were shattered. Dr. T. C. McCulloch, of Kittanning, is attending to the wounded man, and it is hoped the limb may be saved.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.—A Wylie street jeweler a few days since ordered a gold chain worth four hundred dollars for Kitty ——, a well known courtesan of this city. The chain is made on the Cuban pattern, is seven feet long, and will weigh two hundred and forty pennyweights. Since obtaining the chain the fair nymph has departed for Oil City.

RECORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.—The argument on the application of Wood, Morrell & Co., for an injunction to restrain the Directors of the Redford and Bridgeport Railroad leasing the road to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which was before Judge Hand in the Supreme Court yesterday, was postponed until this morning.

GO TO Rev. F. Treacey's Fair.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Lynch charged Michael Meagher, before Mayor Bruce Hugh yesterday, with aggravated assault and battery, alleging that the latter gave him a piece of iron, fracturing the bone of the right arm. The accused was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000. The occurred occurred in Moorhead's mill at Soho.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Sunday night a wagon belonging to Wm. Sollier, of Canonsburg, and which was left standing in the yard attached to Hurst's Hotel, Liberty street, was robbed of a number of articles, among which was a valise containing clothing, the whole valued at $12. Officer Long, of the Detective force yesterday arrested Wm. Montgomery on charge of the robbery, and he was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

A CASE FROM LANCASTER.—Officer Bloodin of Alderman McMasters' police force yesterday received a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Walker, who is now at Dunbar station on the Connellsville Railroad. The warrant was issued by Justice Fisher of Lancaster, and the charge made was false pretenses. The accused will be taken to Dunbar station to-day.

HEALTH STATISTICS.—Thirty-one deaths occurred in the city during the week ending November 6th, two from consumption, three diphtheria, six scarlet fever, four typhoid fever, and two inflammation of the lungs. The remainder were from various causes. Twenty-two were under the age of fifteen years, and nineteen were infants less than five years old.

You will be delighted at St. Bridget's Fair.

NEVER BEFORE AND UNEXCELLED.—The stock of winter underwear for gentlemen, at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue.

TWO CHARGES.—Anton Kraus and George Keller each performed a charge of assault and battery against Michael and William Hagemann, before Mayor Bruce, yesterday. The parties reside on Penn avenue, Fifth Ward, Allegheny, and it is alleged that the defendants, father and son, wantonly abused the complainants. The accused were each committed to jail in $300 bail on each charge for a hearing.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS FROM CITY WEIGH SCALES.—During October there were one hundred and forty-two tons of hay and two hundred and eighty-seven loads of coal weighed on the city weigh scales. The receipts for the month were $79 84. One hundred and seventy-three loads of coal, eighteen of coke, eleven tons bar iron, ten tons clay and one load of wool were weighed on the Sixth ward scales during the same period. The receipts were $21 25.

THE "COLLEGE JOURNAL."—This sprightly sheet has entered upon its second volume, in a new and enlarged form, with a new dress, and printed upon tinted paper. It now contains selected research with University gossip, is full of interesting matter for old alumni and old students. It costs but seventy-five cents per annum. Every friend of the University should subscribe. Address The College Journal.

THE POPULAR JUDGMENT.—The Singer Sewing Machine Company employs no canvassers; yet notwithstanding this fact the sales are many thousand in excess of other well-known machines employing a large number. The secret of finding out what is truly meritorious, and ascertaining wherein they can most economically and profitably purchase, is money. The popular judgment is in favor of the Singer Machine. As you will wait in vain for a canvasser, go to the agents, Messrs. Strate & Morton, No. 28 Sixth street.

GO TO Rev. F. Treacey's Fair.

OBITUARY.—Captain James Collins died yesterday at 1 o'clock A. M., of heart disease, resulting from rheumatism. Mr. Collins was a native of Ireland, and was born in Delaware. In his early days he was engaged in the survey of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Subsequently he became a contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal, and was afterwards largely interested in transportation from Pittsburgh to Meadville. After the war, in which he served two years he has been a resident of Pittsburgh, and engaged in contracting. He was widely known and universally respected.

The New Town of Versner, for Locating the Workmen of Allegheny Valley Railroad.

This beautiful situation on the Allegheny river, only two and a half miles from the city line, is destined to at once become one of our most flourishing suburban towns. The hundreds of employees of the road, whose families and homes are to become permanent residents will at once create a large community, the single necessity of which is cheap and healthfulness every trade and business will follow in its wake to become a hive of industry, with the accompaniments of a happy, because prosperous community. In laying out the town of Versner every modern improvement will be included, have been insured the excellence, the beauty and comfort of a well ordered town. The plan of its location is also admirable. Each of the five building lots extend from the main line of the railroad, to the river bank, and present a delightful scene, commanding panoramic views of the picturesque valley, and many new, and to be opened avenues of approach. The immediate importance to be assumed by the town, is evidenced by the fact that one hundred and five dwellings, on the premises, which takes place on the premises next Monday morning. Full details of this sale will be given in our advertisement in our auction column. No such opportunity has ever occurred to our citizens to secure a home, or to judiciously and handsomely employ their investment or for the gentlemen of situation and establishment of their families. Every family should see for themselves. We hope that many will occur in a like time. We hope that many will from proper pleasure or business, call at the office and that they may avail themselves of this rare opportunity. Have a pleasant time, and be assured that beautiful scenery is no small element in the

FOR SALE at enormous inducements and drawers in the immense stock of Furnishing Goods, at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Lecture by Mr. Charles A. Blanchard Tuesday Evening—He Claims that Secret Societies are Opposed to Christianity.

There was an audience of about three hundred people present at the First Presbyterian Church, Hon. Er. Reid's Seventh avenue, Tuesday evening, to listen to the lecture of Mr. Charles A. Blanchard, Secretary of the National Association opposed to Secret Societies.

The lecturer first read a pledge adopted by the association, in which the signers pledged themselves to oppose the organization of secret societies. The object of the association was to enlighten those who were not aware of the nature and objects of these secret associations, and to inspire influential action on the part of those opposed to them. There were three prominent ways in which great evil advocating this opposition, and was probably thoroughly understood the first was that these secret societies had been growing until places of power were held by members of them, and it had come to be a recognized principle that a man must belong a member of some secret society in order to have influence in the political management of the country. Measures should be taken to make opposition to this of some home. The lecturer then read the 18th Psalm, and offered prayer and proceeded with his lecture.

DIFFERENT SOCIETIES.

He would speak of secret societies, and more especially of ones that represented the whole. We had a society called the Masonic Fraternity, another called Odd Fellows, another called Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, the Independent Order of Red Men, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. These societies were growing up all over the land, and the birth of a newsbat to the objects announced, but were all secret societies.

ORIGIN OF THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

This was the first in the country, and last started, so far as the country was concerned, in Boston in 1733. It was the parent of all the others. Hence this would be spoken of as representative of all the others. If it could be shown that this institution in its origin was wrong, then the same must be true of all the rest. The speaker proposed to show, first, that Freemasonry was opposed to the religion of Christ, because no one could join Free Masonry and remain attendant of the house of God and observe the ordinances of Christ. There were thousands of honest men and Christians members of this society. Had they known what they were doing when the order were, there was not one of them who would have joined it. Having joined it and never entered again. Christ could not reign among them as a monarch; this and that religion was ignored. Many of the best women who had learned the rituals that they knew nothing at all of their principles. There might be good men in the society, but that did not necessarily prove that the institution was good. Many of the best men had committed to be an ancient order; but the kind we had about Pittsburgh originated in Aspendale, England, in 1717. Before that time it was unknown. Eighteen centuries had elapsed before Christendom was organized. There were about two denominations represented and the other great denominations were principally represented by laymen. The politicians were generally members of the lodge. The good men and educated men of the country were members. As a church it claim